

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XXI.—New Series, No. 824.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

**FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF
EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES,
TO ASSEMBLE in GENEVA,
SEPTEMBER 1-12, 1861.**

The British Committee have the pleasure to announce that the South-Eastern and Northern of France Railway Companies have entered into an arrangement to convey persons proceeding to the Conference, from London to Paris and back, for a Single Fare, viz.:-

First Class £2 12 10
Second Class 1 18 2

Tickets will be issued between August 15th and the 31st, and will be available for one month and by any train. The period may be extended to six weeks, on the payment of an additional sum of ten per cent. on the rates quoted. The Committee are negotiating with the Paris and Lyons Railway, and are trying to obtain a similar reduction for the entire route.

Persons availing themselves of this arrangement are required to apply to the Rev. James Davis at the Alliance House, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C., who will furnish Cards, to be exchanged for Railway Tickets at the South-Eastern Railway Office, London-bridge. Applicants are requested to write their names in full, and to specify the names of the members of their families or friends accompanying them.

T. R. BIRKS, M.A.
EDWARD STEANE, D.D.
HERMANN SCHMETTAU, } Secretaries.
JAMES DAVIS,

July 30, 1861.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, LONDON, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1861, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider, and, if approved, to adopt a resolution for uniting that society with the "Irish Congregational Home Mission," and other resolutions consequent on the aforesaid resolution.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Treasurer.

CAREY CENTENARY.

On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, a SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, to commemorate the ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of CAREY'S BIRTHDAY.

JOHN MARSHMAN, Esq., will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. F. Tucker, B.A., J. P. Chown, of Bradford; and C. H. Spurgeon. Soiree at Six o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each. Public Meeting at half-past Seven, to which the Soiree Tickets will give priority of admission.

Tickets may be had of Mr. H. J. Tredder, Ave Maria-lane; and at 23, Moorgate-street.

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500l.

DONATIONS already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees leave about 500l. as the sum required to be raised.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. Foster, 349, Oxford-street; Mr. W. C. Fuller, 2, Bucklersbury, and Whickham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Felkin, 21, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Inman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 2, Fenchurch-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. E. K. Wilson, Secretary, 3, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FETE.

A GRAND FETE in aid of the BROMLEY and BOW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will take place in the Grounds of Harper Twelvemire, Esq., Everley House, Bromley-by-Bow, on MONDAY, August 26, 1861. The attractions will include an Open-air Concert, Rural Sports and Pastimes, a Balloon Ascent, a splendid Display of Fireworks, addresses by ministers and other gentlemen, &c., &c. Several Bands of Music will be in attendance.

Admission, 6d. each. Trains run from Fenchurch-street, Camden-town, and intermediate stations, to Bow, every quarter of an hour.

WM. S. FOOT, } Hon.
JOHN SWAYNE, } Secs.

**COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in
NEW ZEALAND.**

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Dunne, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,
Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury	2 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock	1 1 0
Lady Chas. Wellesley 10 10 0		Miss Woodward ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend ..	11 0 0	Mr. Churchward ..	1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild	2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney, Esq.	1 1 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave 1 1 0		J. E. C. .. ann. sub.	1 1 0
R. Downe, Esq. ..	10 10 0	J. F. C. .. don. ..	2 0 0
Lady D. Oyley ..	1 1 0	W. G. Habershon ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Blackburn ..	10 10 0	Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. R. Howard ..	30 0 0	Mr. S. Wilde ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Strachan ..	1 1 0		

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

**WANTED, an unmarried Man, about forty,
as DOORKEEPER, and to assist with house work in
a large City establishment.**

Apply, by letter only, to A. C., 5, Aldermanbury.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT for a Country Trade. Must be of undoubted integrity, and a good Window Dresser.

Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, E. care of Hugh Jones and Co., 105, Wood-street, Cheapside.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a SURGEON-CHEMIST, a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRUG and DISPENSING BUSINESS. Terms moderate. References kindly permitted to W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c., Somerset House, Strand, London; S. Wood, Esq., F.R.C.S., the Abbey, Shrewsbury; Rev. G. Cuthbert (Church of England), Oswestry; Rev. E. Wilkes (Baptist), Oswestry, Salop.

For particulars apply to Mr. Roderick, Surgeon, Oswestry, Salop.

A TRAINED FEMALE TEACHER, who has for some years conducted a British School with much success, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. No objection to a Village or Mixed School. Good testimonials.

Address, K. R., Post-office, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

REQUIRED, in a School, a YOUNG LADY as JUNIOR TEACHER, to give instruction in the Rudiments of English and Music, and assist in general school duties. To receive in return lessons in the Accomplishments.

Address, stating full particulars, Miss Price, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

A YOUNG LADY, in her twentieth year, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family or School. She is competent to teach Music, French, and the Rudiments of Drawing. Respectable references can be given.

Address, E. S., Post-office, Braintree, Essex.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. F. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—No. 2, PORTLAND-PLACE, LOWER CLAPTON, N.E.

Miss BATES receives TWELVE YOUNG LADIES as RESIDENT PUPILS.

The Next Term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE, WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years.

Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 38, Aldergate-street, near the General Post-office. Beds, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 8d.; Dinner, 1s.

The situation is quite central and airy. Arrangements by the week for respectable Young Men.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

A Vacancy has been declared in the direction of your valuable Institution, through the lamented death of Robert Sheppard, Esq.

Having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of London for many years, I feel I can confidently offer myself as a candidate for a seat at your Board, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

Should you do me the favour to elect me, my best exertions will be used to advance the prosperity of your Institution.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MORLEY.

Friday-street.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hutton's Wallsend Screened, at 25s.; good Seconds at 23s.; and Inland Coals at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty

—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LRA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s.; Silkestone, 23s.; seconds, 20s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; seconds, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash.

Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LRA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland, N.E. No agents employed.

COAL—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

—COAL DEPARTMENT.—The SILKESTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY deliver their Coal, under specified, to the consumer direct from their own Pits, and this Company have supplied from their Collieries fully three-fourths of the late customers of the Great Northern Railway Company.

PRESENT PRICES:—

R. C. Clarke's best old Silkestone screened ..	21s. per Ton.
Wharfedale ditto	19s. "
Ditto Pilley ditto	20s. "
Newton Chambers and Co.'s ditto	22s. "
Ditto ditto Park Gate or Brazil	19s. "
Ditto, No. 2	18s. "
Ditto, thin seam, ditto	20s. "
Elsecar House	18s. 6d. "
Wombwell Main ditto	20s. "

Delivered within five miles of the depot.

Deliveries at Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra.—Apply to, and to be obtained ONLY of, THE SILKESTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY, Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway.

Sole Agent, JAMES J. MILLER.

* Customers are particularly requested to specify the description of coal required, and to notice the recent CHANGE of AGENCY in the appointment of Mr. JAMES J. MILLER in the place of Mr. Herbert Clarke.



COMPRESSED COAL COMPANY
(Limited).

Incorporated under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 47; and 20th and 21st Vic., cap. 14, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.

Capital, 100,000l., in 50,000 Shares of 2l. each, with power to increase.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, 15s. per Share on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. F. Henry F. Berkeley, M.P., Bristol; Victoria-square, Pimlico, S.W.
A. P. Clayton, Esq., Seven Oaks, Kent.
Sir James Dombey, K.B., Dublin.
Robert Ford, Esq. (Messrs. Ford and Jackson), London, and Milford Haven (Milford Haven, Cork, and Waterford Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
The Lord George Hill, Ballymore, Kilmelton, Ireland.
Captain H. J. Jordan, the Beomon, a Chertsey.
Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Bart., of Cluseburn, Dumfriesshire.
General T. E. M. Mason, Brompton, S.W.
James Protheroe, Esq., merchant, Bristol.
Sylvanus Padley, Esq., J.P., Colliery Proprietor, Swansea.
T. W. Hankin, Esq., Director of the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway Company, Bristol.
William Davies Stephens, Esq. (Messrs. Laing and Stephens), Steam Ship Owners, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BANKERS.

London—THE CITY BANK.
Bristol and West of England—Messrs. STUCKEY'S BANKING CO.

SOLICITORS.

London—Thomas J. Stubbs, Esq., 46, Moorgate-street, City.
Bristol—Alfred Henderson, Esq.
Cardiff—Clement Waidron, Esq.
Swansea—Richard A. Esary, Esq.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Froom Brothers, Change-alley, Cornhill.
Bristol—A. F. Morcum, Esq.
Manchester—J. Gorton, Esq.
Dublin—Messrs. J. and J. Stevens.
Belfast—Messrs. Orr and Co.

CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Wm. Herapath, Esq., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Bristol.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER FOR THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICTS.

Alexander Bassett, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

ENGINEER.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys.

SECRETARY.

Mr. W. Baldock.

OFFICES.

14 and 15, ST. SWITHIN'S-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The object of the Company is to carry off the process of compressing small Coal into Blocks, without the admixture of extraneous cohesive matter; for this purpose the exclusive use of several valuable patents has been secured on very favourable terms.

By this process the immense quantity of slack or small Coal annually wasted is rendered not only equal, but in many important points superior to the ordinary Coal, or any artificial fuel at present manufactured.

This fuel is applicable for maritime, manufacturing, and domestic purposes, and special advantages are held out to Shareholders.

Applications for Shares may be addressed to the Secretary, Brokers, and Solicitors of the Company, and must be accompanied either by a remittance or banker's receipt for the amount of 5s. per share on the number of shares applied for. Three months' notice of future calls be given.

Detailed Prospectuses, and all information, may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

COMPRESSED COAL COMPANY,
(Limited).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS will proceed to an ALLOTMENT of SHARES in this Company, on and after the 19th instant.

By order of the Board,

WM. BALDOCK, Secretary.

14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.,
31st July, 1861.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.
Manuf.-story, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON OF 1861.

LAWRENCE HYAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY.
And 189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, WEST-END, has the most Extensive, Choice and Varied Stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothes in the Kingdom—Ready-Made or Made to Measure.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S READY-MADE
GARMENTS are warranted to Fit Well, are Made Well, and from the Newest Fashions and Materials. Very Durable, and at very Economical Prices.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S ORDERED
DEPARTMENT contains the most Beautiful Fabrics; is under the Superintendence of First-rate Cutters, whereby Graceful Garments are insured, at moderate prices.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S TROUSERS made to measure, at 15s. and 17s. They are manufactured from Patterns and Materials for the present Season, supplied to him alone, and unlike Cheap Trousers, constantly advertised, are warranted to be cut in the best manner, and will be found to be very durable and pleasant to wear. Vests from the same material, 8s. and 9s. 6d.

FOR THE YOUNG.

LAWRENCE HYAM is universally CELEBRATED for the becoming STYLE and FINISHED BEAUTY of his YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

An unlimited Stock of NEW PATTERNS to select from is now on view at the most moderate prices.

LAWRENCE HYAM, the Cheapest and most Fashionable TAILOR and CLOTHIER in the WORLD
CITY:—36, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

WEST END.—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea... 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas... 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees... 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station in Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD and PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and hose spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong	3s. 8d.	..	£1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot	1s. 4d.	..	£0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4s. 6d.	..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d.	..	0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	3s. 4d.	..	0 6 8				
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1s. 6d.	..	0 4 6				

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.
106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 8s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

These are first class Pianos of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.**PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.**

WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 6½ Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.**KALYDOR SOAP.**—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

POLYTECHNIC.—Every novelty in Science, Art, or Amusement will be brought before the public as it occurs. Now exhibiting, the magnificent effects of the Air at London-bridge, new, startling, and brilliant—A Trip up the Rhine to Switzerland, returning through France, up the Loire; an entirely new set of Dissolving Views, executed regardless of cost, forming at the same time the sketch for a delightful summer trip, and a moving picture of the destruction by fire of Glarus, in Switzerland, to aid the sufferers from which calamity these views have been prepared—Mr. George Buckland's Humorous Entertainment—Master Arledge, the youthful flautist. These and other exhibitions, morning and evening.—Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent-street.**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY**
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE

DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling at excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good second CLARET, at 18s. per dozen, Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60s. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 6l. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles in

cluded. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letter, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiens') respecting your wine.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN."

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A COMMON ASSUMPTION.

THE Visitation Charge of the Bishop of Salisbury, delivered in the cathedral city on Thursday last, corresponds so closely, in most of its features, with the ordinary run of these discourses, that but for a single phrase which occurs in it, we should not have troubled our readers with any observations upon it. The improving and hopeful condition of his lordship's diocese, the complacency with which the right reverend father in God reviews the failure of every attempt made last session somewhat to extend the boundaries of religious liberty, and even the exposition of those motives which have prevailed upon the Bishop to proceed against Dr. Rowland Williams for his contribution to the "Essays and Reviews," although, undoubtedly, interesting to his clergy, and, to some extent, worth reading to a much wider circle, are too slight to be used as a basis of comment. But there is one expression in the charge which, becoming as it has done, of late, more and more customary with the dignified clergy, and covering an enormous but untenable assumption, invites examination and exposure. In setting forth his objections to the recent bill of Sir Morton Peto, relating to the burial of Nonconformists in parish churchyards, the Bishop of Salisbury says it "invaded the rights of the Church as an ecclesiastical corporation."

The description thus given to the Church of England, is supposed by many of the clergy, and by, perhaps, a still larger proportion of the laity, to be a substantially correct one. By some, we are afraid, it is used with the express purpose of suggesting a meaning wished by the speakers to be accepted as indisputable, but known at the same time to be false. By others—and they constitute the vast majority—it is used without the slightest suspicion that it is a phrase for which there is no corresponding reality. But the fact is that there is no ecclesiastical corporation called the Church of England, and, consequently, there are no "rights" belonging to it as such. It is a very common fallacy to speak of the National Church as a corporate body. The higher class of ecclesiastics would rejoice to make it one. Could statesmen in general be brought to regard it in that light, and, on that understanding, to legislate for it, most of its exclusive pretensions might be plausibly sustained. The familiar employment of the phrase, therefore, has its purpose. Who knows how entirely public opinion may become saturated with the idea it suggests, or to what extent it may help to shape the policy of the country? Words incessantly repeated have a marvellous tendency to harden into things. Even now, when there is not probably a lawyer in the realm who would not laugh to scorn the assumption that the Church is an ecclesiastical corporation having distinct privileges, one cannot calculate the degree to which the prevalence of the opposite belief, utterly unfounded though it be, fosters an

aversion to all those changes which threaten a whole host of imaginary rights.

We shall be very glad to acquit the Bishop of Salisbury of resorting to this expression for the purpose of deceiving others, but then we are compelled to account for it on the hypothesis that he is himself deceived. And what a plain matter of fact upon which for a bishop to be mistaken! Taking the more charitable as the more probable explanation of his motives, we are compelled to infer that he could not have included church history, but especially the history of that Church of which he is a bishop, among his early studies, and that it has formed no part of his later reading. He, a chief ruler in the Church, seems to be utterly ignorant of her status. Strange that it should be so, considering the wise care and foresight of our ancestors to prevent the Church of England from ever becoming what the Bishop of Salisbury says she is, and from acquiring rights which he incidentally declares that she has. All the ingenuity they called into requisition to give the officers of the Church a wide range of independence, without converting the Church itself into an *imperium in imperio*, seems to have escaped his notice. It has been a blank page of history to him. And yet, innocent as he may have been of historico-ecclesiastical studies, one might have presumed that a little reflective observation of facts as they now stand, must have guided him to a correct conclusion. He must be aware that the Church has no property in common, has no possessions, no rights, no privileges, no duties, belonging to her in a corporate capacity—that she has no legal unity—is entitled to nothing has nothing, does nothing, as a community. The Church is no more a corporation than the army or the navy. In fact, she is but "a political expression," as Italy, in Metternich's view, was a geographical one. The Church of England is the ecclesiastical policy of England for the time being, nothing more, nothing less—and the clergy are the officers appointed to carry that policy into effect. You may as well talk of the State as a political corporation having rights of its own apart from the people, as of the Church of England as an ecclesiastical corporation whose "rights" such and such a change of law would infringe. Such language betrays what Lord Brougham would call "crass ignorance" of the constitution of the National Church, and of her relation to the law of the land.

We have often insisted upon this point before. We are sure that the views we have expressed on the subject will be disputed by no constitutional lawyer. They are of the utmost practical importance, as our ancestors seem to have thoroughly understood. And yet, almost all the objections urged in the House of Commons and elsewhere against the claims of Dissenters to equal rights with Churchmen, will be found, if patiently examined, to have their roots in the fallacy we are attempting to expose. Why, for instance, does the mere demand of Dissenters to be allowed to bury their dead in the graveyards which are the common property of the parishioners, with religious rites in accordance with their convictions and feelings, strike Churchmen as an intolerable encroachment? Is there anything unnatural, indecorous, irreligious, in the request? No, but it is assumed that they are claiming to use property which belongs to some party distinct from the parishioners at large, or, as the Bishop of Salisbury has it, "invading the rights of the Church as an ecclesiastical corporation." The public mind runs away with an idea that injustice is about to be committed. Were it told in plain words that the relief sought might eventually result in a loss of fees to the parochial clergyman, and would immediately detract from the exclusiveness of his status, it would, in course of time, be able to estimate the real force of the objection. But such plain truth does not suit the purpose of leading Churchmen. They prefer to put forward the imaginary rights of a fictitious corporation, and to represent Dissenters as attempting to violate those rights. Having created this false impression, they usually launch

out into abuse—calling us robbers, and what not, merely because we desire to use our own in our own way.

When will Churchmen practically recognise the fact that the Church of England, considered personally, is the people of England—considered as an institution, is the articles, Liturgy, canons, and laws which England has adopted as the platform of national religious service—and considered officially, is the body of clergy appointed by her to perform that service? They are always mistaking a section for the whole—everlastingly clamouring for as their own, in an exclusive sense, that which belongs to the nation.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

COUNTRY JUSTICES AND CHURCH-RATES. — The following statement relative to the summoning of a poor man named Carriott, of Swanswick, Somerset, for a Church-rate of 2s. 3d., has been transmitted to us. "The hearing of the case came on, August 3rd, at the County Magistrates' Office at Weston, in the Bath division; but the churchwardens not having notice of vestry, nor the rate-book to prove their case, it was adjourned to the 10th, when they again came without either. This was objected to by the man, who is a poor, ignorant person, and the magistrates seeing that, decided on going on with the case. The defendant then disputed the validity of the rate, on the ground that it was made at a meeting for the election of churchwardens. 2nd. That there was no estimate; and 3rd. That a part of the last rate was uncollected. On a person asking for the estimate at the vestry, the churchwardens said they had not one, but the rector in the chair said, 'We'll lump one,' and so one was concocted. The magistrates, after trying all they could to frighten the poor man, by talking about heavy costs, &c., and the chairman acting throughout with great insolence, at last made an order for payment, suspending the execution for a week, in order that he might pay or give notice of appeal to the sessions. The chairman added, 'Now you can consult your London friends of the Liberation Society, and if they have plenty of money to spare, no doubt there are plenty of legal gentlemen in Bath who will be very glad to earn it.' The magistrates were remonstrated with, and told that as the churchwardens had not proved their case, they could not proceed, as they had no evidence whether the rate was good or not, and also that as the validity of the rate was disputed, their jurisdiction was at an end; but the objector got plenty of abuse for his pains, and was threatened to be given into custody."

A SMALL PRO-CHURCH-RATE MINORITY. — At a recent vestry meeting at Bardney, Lincolnshire, a rate was proposed. Thereupon the following amendment was proposed:—"That this vestry requests the churchwarden to apply to the parishioners for subscriptions to meet the expenses of the year, and adjourns for six weeks to enable them to do so." The chairman put the amendment and the motion to the meeting, when a large majority voted for the former. Only three voted for the original motion, two of them being the churchwardens. Mr. Greetham told the meeting that the archdeacon would order the work to be done, and then he would come and fetch the rate.

EXCITING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT HULL. — A very boisterous meeting took place at Hull on Monday week, called as a vestry-meeting by the churchwardens of Holy Trinity parish, at which they proposed to submit a resolution, seeking to obtain from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners powers to purchase ten acres of land for a burial-ground, and to make such rate as the churchwardens might deem necessary. Although ostensibly a burial-rate, as the surplus arising from the interments in the burial-ground was used for ordinary church purposes, the proposition was looked upon as an attempt to lay a Church-rate in disguise, and consequently the meeting was very numerously attended, and the proceedings throughout were of an exciting character, the proposer and seconder of the churchwardens' resolution with difficulty getting a hearing. The previous question was moved, seconded, and supported by energetic speakers, and on being put, was carried by a majority of something like twenty to one. A poll was then demanded, which was brought to a close on Thursday evening, when the majority for the churchwardens was declared to be 1,170. The voting, however, was carried on on the "scot and lot" plan, and the other side are going to raise an objection as to the legality of the proceedings.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS.

The Bishop of Salisbury commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese on Thursday morning. In consequence of the prosecution which his lordship has commenced against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, vicar of Broad Chalk, on account of his article, "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," in "Essays and Reviews," there was a very large attendance of both clergy and laity, an expectation having been formed that the subject would be adverted to in the charge. Dr. Williams was present on the occasion.

The Bishop, in the opening part of his charge, alluded to the loss his diocese had sustained in the death of Lord Herbert. After referring to various other matters connected with the Church, he said he would advise the clergy to watch with suspicion any help that might be offered them towards revising the Book of Common Prayer. Such suggestions might be made by those who had not learned to love the Prayer Book by constant use, or by those who did not know what were the difficulties in the way of alteration. It was advised by some that the changes proposed should be made in the rubrics only, but these contained points of doctrine, and he should most decidedly object to such a course. It had been said that many would be likely to come into the Church if these services were altered; but even for this he could not consent to alter the doctrines which permeated all the offices of the Book of Common Prayer. They might be assured that there were those in the Church of England who were determined not to part with the great body of truth maintained in that blessed book, and that, if a change were to be made at all, it could only be by the issue of a most determined and probably prolonged struggle, and that the choice lay between a hopeful, honest use of the blessing, however allied with some imperfections, and a resolute party contest for the mastery. The resolution of the House of Peers in the matter was most encouraging. Not one noble lord who was present when the subject was brought forward could be found to second Lord Ebury's proposition. It was thought that there would be a further agitation, but that was not the case; but still there would be need of watchful care on the part of those who feared the risk of alteration. Wednesday, June 19, was a memorable day.

It was decided by the casting vote of the Speaker that Church-rates should not be abolished. An opportunity was now given to make some concession to the consciences of Dissenters, and to define clearly the principles upon which Church-rates should rest. What the nature of the concession to be made should be he regretted to say he could not advise them. They now knew so distinctly what were the aims and intentions of the body calling itself "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control," that it was impossible not to feel that the struggle on their part was simply to gain one step towards the separation of Church and State, the confiscation of the revenues of the Church, and their appropriation to secular purposes. He would not, however, say one word that day which would seem to preclude him from giving a full and candid consideration to the question. He would advise the clergy, on obtaining the rates, to get them applied to the district churches, clearly to define what the rates were, and to place it when levied beyond the reach of those technicalities which tended so much to the embarrassment of churchwardens. Much of the success which had been met with this year in the resistance to the abolition of Church-rates was due to "The Church Institution," a body meeting in London, and consisting of representatives from the various dioceses. He made this declaration the more freely because he had not yet been able to give the institution the sanction of his name. It was of great importance that the Church Institution should receive cordial support from Churchmen, but that it should at the same time be kept separate from the ruri-deaconal chapters and the diocesan lay consultees. In reference to Sir Morton Peto's bill, the alleged grievance was that unbaptized persons were excluded from the churchyards, and the remedy sought was, not that such persons might be buried in churchyards without rites, but that Dissenters might use the churchyards and their own offices. But Churchmen acted nobly in reference to the matter, and the bill was thrown out, there being 180 for the second reading of the bill and 236 against it. This bill invaded the rights of the Church as an ecclesiastical corporation; it attacked the rights of the clergy, infringed the discipline of the Church, and affronted the doctrine which she held. This act of aggression had been preceded by another in the shape of Mr. Dillwyn's bill relating to trustees of endowed schools, the motion for going into committee upon which was defeated by a majority of 29.

His lordship having adverted to other parliamentary measures, to the proposed sub-division of dioceses, and the increase of the episcopate, and to the acts of Convocation, said there were many other subjects of interest which he had intentionally passed over rather than weary the patience of the clergy. But there was one matter which he had passed over from very different considerations.—*Essays and Reviews*.

He had felt precluded by the legal proceedings in which he was then engaged from enlarging on a subject which would lie closer to all their hearts than any of those upon which he had touched, and one far more worthy of their deepest attention. They would all understand that he was alluding to a book, professing to be the work of six clergymen and one layman, called "Essays and Reviews," and though he was not going, however much he might be tempted to do so, to break the rule of silence which circumstances had imposed upon him, still he felt that he owed it to the diocese, both to the clergy and laity, to explain to them, in not many words, the reasons which had led him to adopt the course upon which he had now entered. He had instituted proceedings against the reputed writer of one of those essays. There was much to dissuade him from acting as he had done. His belief was that there was not sufficient power in either of the essays to exercise any permanent influence over the minds of men. This

was one cause of hesitation. Again, he was not free from fear that legal proceedings would extend and intensify the influence, whatever it might be, and further, he did not think that the constitution of our courts of judicature was as well fitted as one could desire to weigh the balance of truth on many of the questions which must necessarily be submitted to them. Then there was another cause for hesitation; the dictates of a righteous caution, lest indignation against a reckless and ruthless attempt to pull down the fabric of Christianity to its foundation might make him forget the claims of charity and justice. There were these difficulties in the way of instituting legal proceedings; but, on the other side, there were preponderating reasons for formally submitting the "Essays" to the Archbishop's Court, and to show that the Church disapproved it. The Church allowed great latitude, but there must be a limit somewhere. At the time of his consecration he (the bishop) accepted the responsibility of keeping the teaching of his clergy within these wide limits. Again, the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England had testified by a public record that in this case the limits allowed by the Church had been transgressed, while the Lower House of Convocation and his own clergy had given in their adhesion to that testimony. Such testimony had helped to force the conclusion upon his mind that the case was beyond the bounds of toleration, and had quickened his sensibilities upon it. Upon the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" this record had had no effect. On the contrary, by frequent publications they had challenged the bishops to show that their views were inconsistent with the law of the Church of England and her ministry. He might also say that the writers had protested against informal acts, and had demanded in the name of justice a decision from those courts to which decision on such points belonged. The matter had cast a heavy burden upon him, but loyalty to his Church compelled him to adopt the course he had taken. Any other course would have shown him to be cowardly and unfaithful to his post. His lordship proceeded to speak at some length on the incarnation, justification by faith, and the other doctrines assailed in "Essays and Reviews," contending that upon them hinged the whole Christian system, and concluded by pronouncing the benediction.

The proceedings against Dr. Rowland Williams, to which the bishop adverted in his charge, have so far progressed that the case will be ready for hearing early next term. The articles have been filed. In the preamble it is stated that Dr. Williams is charged with having, within the last two years, written, printed, published, dispersed, and set forth, in a book entitled "Essays and Reviews," a certain article, or essay, or review, with divers notes thereto, entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and with having in such article, or essay, or review, and in the notes thereto, advisedly affirmed and maintained certain erroneous, strange, and heretical doctrines, positions, and opinions, contrary and repugnant to the doctrine and teaching of the said United Church of England and Ireland.

Article 1 declares that all ecclesiastical persons who have been admitted into holy orders ought to adhere to and maintain with constancy and sincerity the doctrine and teaching of the Church, and that for impugning those doctrines they ought to be punished and corrected according to the gravity of the offence and the exigency of the law.

The other articles contain copious extracts from the Essay, which, it is contended, are antagonistic to the articles and creeds.

Article 16 identifies Dr. Williams with the views of Bunsen, upon whose works he commented.

Article 17 is as follows:—"And we further article and object to you, the said Rev. Rowland Williams, that the manifest tendency, scope, object, and design of the whole essay is to inculcate a disbelief in the Divine inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament, to reduce the said Holy Scriptures to the level of a mere human composition, such as the writings of Luther and Milton; to deny that the Old Testament contains prophecies or predictions of our Saviour, and other persons and events; to deny that the Prophets, speaking under the special inspiration of the Holy Spirit, foretold human events; to deny altogether, or greatly discredit, the truth and genuineness of the historical portions of the Old Testament, and the truth and genuineness of certain parts of the New Testament, and the truth and reality of the miracles recorded as facts in the Old and New Testaments; to deny, or interpret by a meaning at variance with that of the Church, the doctrines of original sin, of infant baptism, of justification by faith, atonement, and propitiation by the death of our Saviour, and of the incarnation of our Saviour."

In order to meet the expenses which Dr. Williams must necessarily incur a committee has been formed to raise the necessary funds for the defence, Mr. C. W. Goodwin, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, the author of "Mosaic Cosmogony" in the volume, and Mr. Theodore Du Bois, of Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, acting as honorary secretaries. The committee urge that the Bishop of Salisbury's proceedings may tend to suppress the freedom of religious inquiry in the Church of England, and that other cases of prosecution may follow if Dr. Williams should be condemned.

TITHES IN IRELAND. (From the Liberator.)

At the quarter sessions lately held at Fermoy, Cork, and Clonakilty, the Protestant rectors applied for an augmentation of their tithe-rent charge, on the ground that the average price of corn in the Dublin markets for the seven years now ending, was over ten per cent. higher than the average for the septennial cycle terminating in 1854. But a

clever Cork barrister, Mr. Justin M'Cartie, showed that the applicants put forward a wrong standard of comparison. The rise of ten per cent. must be proved, not by comparing the present septennial period with that which immediately preceded it; but by comparing it with the average price as stated in the original certificates, dating from the time of the statute in 1833. As this later comparison does not show the required increase of ten per cent. in the average price of corn, the clerical litigants were baffled in their meditated raid on the pockets of the laity. An eye-witness of the proceedings at Clonakilty informs us that the court-house presented a scene of great excitement during the tithe trials. One of the magistrates, Mr. Conner, of Manche House, himself a Protestant, displayed a very strong anti-tithe feeling, which led him into an angry altercation with the principal attorney for the rectors. How Roman Catholics look at the matter, may be judged from the communication of a landlord in one of the parishes near Clonakilty, who writes:—

I am, as you know, a Catholic. The Protestant rector gets 42l. per annum from me as tithe rent-charge. Precisely six Protestants, including children, live on my estate in this parish. I suppose the Catholic inhabitants of the property are more than 150. The rector, who yearly receives 7l. per head for his spiritual ministrations to the six Protestants, considers that remuneration insufficient; he accordingly sought for an increase, which, if I do not miscalculate, would have given him 9l. a head for the six Protestants; or about 53l. per annum from my property. When I was going to the sessions, some peasants who were aware of the business that took me there, raised their hats, and looking up to heaven, solemnly prayed that I might defeat the parson. This trifling incident strongly illustrates the hatred with which the State-Church in (but not of) Ireland, is deservedly regarded by the people. Thank God, the attack upon my pocket failed, as a point of law was raised which induced the parson's agents to withdraw the case from court. Assuredly the sky does not look down upon a greater financial iniquity than the Protestant State-Church in this Catholic country.

We give prominence to these facts just now, because use should be made of them in the new campaign for which English volunteers are now preparing. We have said *English* volunteers—but why do not Irish Catholics make common cause with them; or, at any rate, give to the "Liberation Society" encouragement to help them in fighting the battle of religious equality in Ireland? That is a question which will, we hope, be stirred by the publication of the Irish census. The Society is fighting a battle not for one religious body, but for all—not for England or Scotland, but for the whole British Empire.

STATE-CHURCHISM IN INDIA.

The following article is extracted from a native journal published in Bombay, entitled the *Rast Gafter*, or *Truth Teller*:—

As loyal subjects of her Majesty, we do not grudge our beloved sovereign the harmless title of the Defender of the Faith; but its assumption does not imply any royal privilege, nor exact any duty, though the Government of Lord Elphinstone thought otherwise in the case of the Ahmednuggur wells. The conferring of a title by a priest of Italy on an English king of questionable character for writing a foolish essay, cannot, by any sophistry, be made the groundwork of an annual fine of a large sum of money to be inflicted on the people of this country. That they are made to pay for a Christian ecclesiastical establishment which they cannot have any sympathy with, and whose alliance with proselytizing operations they are so jealous of, is an anomaly which can only exist where the dominant few sway despotically over the vanquished many. In these days, when obnoxious taxes after they are pronounced failures are kept up to ward off state bankruptcy, we are forced to inquire whether retrenchment is carried on in every expensive department of the state. We are told that in order to preserve the moral character of the soldier, chaplains are required; that in order to ensure good conduct of the preservers of tranquillity, the country ought to pay. Why not make a similar provision for the native army? Why should there not be Brahmins and Moolas attached to every regiment to make the Sepoy pious? How is it that mere drill and discipline suffice for him? It has been found even by clergymen that intellectual occupation and innocent amusements have tended to wean the soldier from the paths of sin more effectually than by sermons preached every Sunday. Yet the soldier is made to contribute from his earnings to secure the best means of saving him from moral destruction; while the sermons are paid for from the revenues of India. The bigoted may have a consolation that the obstinate heathen who refuses to swallow the doctrines of Christianity is made to pay for the maintenance of its preachers, and thus support a faith, if not by the soul, at least by hard palpable cash. But we ask, is it in accordance with the spirit of that faith which is said to be not of this earth? The pious political of the Punjab build churches because they are masters of the purse and conscious that in case of opposition they can fall back upon the omnipotence of Exeter Hall. They are deaf to the complaint that in the gratification of their spiritual aspirations they are depriving the poor peasant of a portion of his bread. The civil portion of the Government service is similarly provided at the public expense. Has any collector learned his multiplication table better from the Government priest? Has he been made a better revenue officer by his attending the church? Or has any judicial functionary decided with greater impartiality or nicely the suits that were brought in his court? Has any police officer become a better thief-catcher when told once a week from the pulpit, "Thou shalt not steal"? It might be argued that a pious official on the whole is a better public servant than a non-religious one. We might as well say, that a well-fed official is to be preferred to a dyspeptic one, but if knol-kolls suited the stomach of a judge, while it rejected potatoes, we do not think Government is bound to undergo the expense of an experimental farm of vegetables in the vicinity of

the functionary, on the state of whose stomach hangs the vital interests of a district. In such a predicament, the best course for the Government would be to watch the decisions of the judge, and to administer wholesome castigation for any peccadillo that may occur. To cure any evil in the administration by keeping a State Establishment of priests, is one of those ludicrous schemes which mankind, with all its boasted civilisation, has not, as yet, cast off. Religion pertains to individuals. Christianity claims an independence for individual action to which other religions are strangers. One of the profoundest thinkers of which England is justly proud has pronounced against the disability or burden which society imposes on individuals in matters of belief. A conviction is being arrived at in Christian England that those who do not conform to the formulas of the Church and the Church Government ought not to be taxed for a system they disapprove of. In India, we have not even a common Christianity to stand on. Fifty different faiths inculcating the most conflicting doctrines, stand in mortal warfare. Why should the followers of all the rest be mulcted for the maintenance of one which has the accident of being the faith of the most powerful? Will Mr. Laing or the members of the finance commission look to it? Why should we be taxed for a hierarchy, for their salaries, for their tours of inspection, for their retiring pensions? These gentlemen, thus supported at the expense of the people, do not shrink from undermining what is held to be most dear and sacred in the country. The metropolitan of India openly asks for the co-operation of his subordinates in the work of evangelisation in India. They openly declare war against the prevailing creeds of the millions and partake of the proselytising movements of the missionaries. We are not in the least opposed to Christianity; on the contrary, we respect it for the vitality it manifests in the country, and regard it as a powerful engine for good. But why, in an age of toleration and in the name of religious neutrality, make the people pay for keeping up an establishment which they fear and hate and would wish destroyed?

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Conference of Wesleyan Methodists closed at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday last. During the day the stations of the ministers were confirmed. A very lengthy memorial having been received from the Northern Temperance League, the reply was read and sanctioned by the Conference, after some discussion. It was stated that the Northern Theological Institution at Didsbury, contained forty students; that at Richmond, near London, sixty. The classical tutors presented an encouraging report. The students had been taken through courses in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German languages; in mathematics; in natural and mental science, &c. Several at this Conference could be appointed to spheres of labour abroad. The year ended with a surplus of over 200*l.* in the hands of the treasurer.

The camp at Aldershot has engaged the anxious thoughts of the Conference. The Wesleyan church there seats 1,000 persons, and is generally well filled three times every Sabbath. The Rev. Dr. Rule and F. A. Kelly have been the Wesleyan chaplains during the past three years. The mission is supported as a branch of the Conference home missions. During the year many civilians have attended the military services who have come from a considerable distance, which has led to the establishment of a Wesleyan church and school at Hale and other places.

The general home missions have been reviewed. These excite augmented interest yearly. They include direct aggressive efforts in crowded localities by ministers appointed for that purpose by the Conference, and the assistance afforded to dependent circuits in agricultural districts. The report refers in strong language to the irreligion of a large portion of the inhabitants of this country as a terrific, though latent power, dangerous to the social and political well-being of the nation, which if roused into action is capable of a maddened energy equal to the wrecking of all that Christian and patriotic men hold dear. After furnishing detailed accounts of the spiritual destitution of London and other parts of the country, it presents a striking view of the labours of the thirty-one home missionary ministers appointed by the conference of 1860, and their results. These have made 65,548 visits amid squalor, disease, and death; 162 cottage services for prayer and preaching have been held weekly, and seventy-eight every other week; 670 local preachers and leaders have been engaged as assistants in this work; ninety-five additional regular services have been established; nineteen schools with 1,511 children instituted; thirteen Bible classes formed; and 1,494 persons led to join the Christian Church. Twenty applications had been made for additional home missionaries. In these cases support is mainly furnished by the home mission fund, which is supported by the contributions of the Wesleyan people, and has yielded during the year nearly 9,000*l.* From this the dependent circuits are relieved, seventy-eight of which have risen to an independent position during the year.

The Sabbath question has also engaged the attention of the Conference, but the only resolution adopted related to the closing of public-houses on the Sunday. It was unanimously resolved—

That the Conference directs that a petition be prepared and presented to the House of Lords, and another to the House of Commons, desiring the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks during the entire Sabbath, except to lodgers in hotels and other licensed houses; and that the president be authorised to sign such petitions on behalf of the Conference.

The report read by the general secretary, the Rev. J. Bedford, presents a good view of Wesleyan trust property, and of the progress made in chapel and school building since the last Conference. In England there are between five and six thousand chapels,

which have been erected at a cost of nine millions of money. The regulations of the Conference now secure the erection of new buildings, free from debt within a limited period; but many of the older ones have been left with heavy debts; to assist in meeting which a collection is annually made in all the chapels, which the last year amounted to 5,918*l.* Since the Conference of 1860, the report states, 211 cases of new erections, &c., have been sanctioned by the committee, viz.:—100 new chapels at a cost of 87,206*l.*; 28 new school-rooms at a cost of 17,584*l.*; 47 enlargements, 14,912*l.*; 23 new organs, 2,632*l.*; 13 alterations, 6,207*l.*; total, 128,541*l.*—showing, as compared with last report, an increase of nearly 120,000*l.* on the year's outlay as compared with the previous one. Of the 100 new chapels, forty-eight are to be free from debt within twelve months after the opening, and the remaining fifty-two cases are to be free from debt within various periods never exceeding ten years. The chapel debts discharged this year by local effort, aided by grants from the connexional fund and by means of the loan department of that fund, amount to 44,899*l.*; and since the Conference of 1854 the amount of 397,927*l.* has been liquidated, which is regarded as indicating a healthy progress of the whole body. The principle of the "loan fund" is to advance loans to trustees without interest, to be repaid by instalments in ten years, on condition of a corresponding amount being raised by local effort. The amount of 6,885*l.* has been thus allowed to meet the sum of 10,388*l.*, thus by this means discharging debts on chapel property to the amount of 17,273*l.* Seventeen chapels and school-houses have been presented to the Conference during the year, free from debt, by private gentlemen.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

This assembly has been holding its sittings in Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, for the last week or two. On Monday, the 29th ult. nominations were made for the Presidency, with the following result:—W. Reed, 27; S. S. Barton, 27; J. Colman, 23; J. Petters, 15; J. Guttridge, 9. The President stated, that, as none of the brethren had a majority of the votes of representatives, they must cast away the lower numbers and vote again for the first two. The numbers on this vote were—for S. S. Barton, 59; for W. Reed, 46. Mr. Barton was consequently chosen. At a subsequent meeting, W. Charles Cheetham, of Haywood, was appointed Treasurer in place of Mr. W. Howe, of Manchester; and the Rev. J. A. Bayley corresponding secretary. The following is, with the connexional officers, the foreign missionary Committee for the ensuing year, the Rev. W. Dawson, Rev. J. Mather, Rev. J. Myers, J. Petrie, Esq., Rochdale; C. Carr, Esq., Leeds; D. Whitehead, Esq., Rawtenstall; J. B. Vickers, Esq., Manchester; J. Green, Esq., North Shields; T. Hirst, Esq., Kimberley. The Rev. R. Eckett was proposed for re-election as foreign missionary secretary, and was elected with scarcely a dissentient vote.

The financial state of the Connexion was brought before the Assembly by the ex-president, the Rev. T. Hacking. The income and expenditure were—balance last year 2,968*l.* receipts 4,717*l.* making a gross income of 8,685*l.* There had been expended on foreign missions and loan to Australia 4,600*l.* on home circuits 1,935*l.* other expenses 430*l.* leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 1,738*l.*

A memorial was read from the committee of the Leeds Temperance Society, on which a resolution was adopted expressing the entire sympathy of the Assembly with the temperance movement, and wishing the memorialists God speed.—On the motion of the Rev. Richard Chew, the ministerial educational committee was re-appointed, to receive suggestions during the year, and to present to the next Assembly any additional resolutions which they might think it wise to adopt.

On Tuesday evening, a large congregation assembled in Lady-lane Chapel, to hear a charge from the ex-President to the ministers received into full connection on the previous evening. The service commenced by the ex-President (Rev. T. Hacking) giving out a hymn, and calling on the President of the Assembly to engage in prayer. The ex-President chose for his text, 1st Timothy iv. 6,—“A good minister of Jesus Christ.” From this passage he discoursed most ably on the character of the minister's work; the qualifications requisite for the work; the duties demanded; and the spirit in which the work ought to be performed. At the close of the service, the representatives and Christian friends present celebrated the Lord's supper together. The President of the Assembly presided, and was assisted by a number of ministers and lay representatives. The Rev. R. Bushell, of London, delivered a brief address previous to the sacrament being administered; and afterwards the Rev. J. Peters, of Liverpool, offered a few appropriate remarks. Ere the assembly dispersed, the venerable James Everett requested that Montgomery's beautiful hymn, “Nearer home,” should be sung, which was done very heartily, and the service then closed.

At a subsequent meeting a report was laid before the assembly on the Superannuated Preachers' Fund, and a long conversation ensued upon the subject. Various resolutions were proposed, and ultimately the Connexional Committee was instructed to originate a fund for the support of worn-out preachers, and solicit subscriptions on this behalf. The Rev. R. Chew was elected to the important office of financial secretary. Mr. John Cuthbertson, of London, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the Home Mission system, with a

view to its modification, and to report to the next assembly. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. M. Baxter. Various reasons were assigned by these gentlemen why a modification of this system should be made. The Rev. R. Eckett, of London, though not concurring in the views of Mr. Cuthbertson, yet admitted that the Home Mission system had attained dimensions which he had never contemplated. He would agree to the resolutions for considering the Home Mission, provided the mover would consent to entrust the matter to the Connexional Committee. Mr. Cuthbertson consented, and Messrs. Unwin, Jepson, T. Cuthbertson, J. Chipchase, M. Shadford, and others having taken part in the discussion, the resolution was carried with only one dissentient. . . . The Rev. E. D. Green read a draft of the address of the Annual Assembly to the Methodist Free Churches. After some remarks from various representatives, the Rev. R. Eckett moved that it should be adopted, subject to verbal revision by the editor. The Rev. J. Chew read drafts of an address to the Australian societies. The Rev. E. Boaden read a draft of an address to the societies in Western Africa, prepared by the Rev. W. Dawson. Both these addresses were adopted, subject to editorial revision. The Rev. A. Gilbert read the report of preachers' children's fund. It showed that with the balance at the last assembly, the income for the past year had been 802*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, with an expenditure of 760*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed on the minutes. Thanks were voted to the Rev. A. Gilbert, as treasurer, and the Rev. J. Guttridge, as secretary for the children's fund for the past year. The Rev. J. Guttridge was re-appointed to the office of secretary. In reading the report it was found that some circuits had made no contribution to the children's fund. The secretary was instructed to communicate with these circuits on the subject.

The Conference have adopted the following resolution:—

That the Foreign Missionary Committee be requested to take such action as they may deem advisable for the purpose of inducing all the churches and circuits in the Connexion to adopt the best possible means for organising Missionary Committees and obtaining contributions, in order that the Connexion may be enabled more vigorously and successfully to prosecute the missionary enterprise.

It was also resolved that as very small sums had been published in the report, no contributions under 2*s.* 6*d.* shall hereafter be acknowledged separately. A number of documents from circuits were read, including communications from Hobart Town, Tasmania, Huddersfield, Hexham, Redditch, London Second, Leeds, Cheltenham, and Overton. The Rev. R. Chew read the report of the committee appointed by the last annual assembly to consider a scheme for the training of candidates for the ministry. They recommend the appointment of a minister as theological tutor, who should reside in Manchester, and take under his care and into his house five young men as students for the ministry. The students to attend the literary classes of Owen's College, and hear lectures on theology and cognate subjects from the tutor. They also recommended that, in ordinary cases, the students should pay 10*l.* as an entrance fee, but be supported during the year they should continue under the tutor's care by the Connexion.

A large gathering took place, by permission of the Mayor of Leeds, in front of the Town Hall, on Sunday afternoon week. Processions were formed from the various chapels in the town, and the estimated attendance was 6,000 to 8,000 persons. Addresses on religious subjects were delivered by the Rev. H. Breeden, of Sunderland (who is invited to labour in the Leeds circuit next year); the Rev. A. Gilbert, of Salford; the Rev. G. Robinson, and J. Unwin, Esq., of Sheffield.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Scottish Press*.)

Mr. Osborne met his constituents on Wednesday last—being, we should suppose, the first of our representatives who has this year given an account of his stewardship. There was not much that was new, and there was a little that was not true in his address, at least it was not true viewed from our standpoint.

We cannot comprehend the charge which he brings against the Church Liberation Society, that to its indiscreet advocacy of the abolition of Church-rates do we owe it that these rates have not been swept away by Act of Parliament. His words were these:—

I am surprised that the Church—that Church which is called the State Church—should suffer this question to go on year by year fretting and worrying those who conscientiously dissent from the Church. I think that it is the greatest mistake that can be. But I must say that if this bill has not passed and Church-rates are not abolished, that it is in some measure owing to an excellent society, and through people expressing themselves imprudently upon the subject. I mean the society known as the Church Liberation Society. In giving evidence before the House of Lords, they were not content with abolishing Church-rates, but they most imprudently let the “cat out of the bag”—by saying that they wished to abolish what they called the State Church itself—to separate Church and State. This admission was taken advantage of, and the result was a drawn battle. The only thing, if the Church-rate question is to be settled, is for the Government to take it up, and bring in a bill that will abolish Church-rates.

We really cannot understand this grave charge. How a society, whose avowed object, as set forth in its programme and implied in its name, is to liberate the Church from connexion with the State, should have imprudently let the cat out of the bag, seems a

strange assertion. That society was not formed nor does it exist for the solitary purpose of abolishing Church-rates. These rates are one mode, and only one, by which the State Church maintains her hold on State secularities; but although they were abolished to-morrow, its mission would only be accomplished in part. Why, it was in connexion with this Society that the able editor of the *Nonconformist*, when in Parliament, introduced his measure to do away with the Irish Church. It has also opposed the various subsidies given to Irish Churches, and it has sought with earnestness to assist us in Edinburgh, when any bill was introduced free of compromise to abolish the Annuity-tax. Why a committee of the House of Lords should have been startled by a discovery which only they could make, seeing the fact that the object of this society was revealed to all the world besides, we cannot see. They have been scared by a shadow; and it was not worthy of that accuracy of detail, for which the honourable member for Liskeard is held in repute, so to represent it. That the Government ought to bring in a bill to abolish Church-rates may or may not be true. If the bill is not sufficient and honest, and is the fruit of an unworthy concession, we say let it be so by all means. But we rarely find Government bills on such subjects, to be root and branch work. They are based on some miserable principle of expediency—if expediency has a principle—which usually leaves as much evil to undo as it accomplishes of positive good. And we suspect it will only be by this maligned Liberation Society sticking to it—either badgering the Government or the Parliament—that a right measure will be obtained—sweeping these abominable Church-rates into a dishonoured grave.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

The *Débats* has an article from the pen of M. Weiss on the persecution which the French Protestants in the provinces are subject to. They are not dragooned, he says, as under Louis XIV., but they are prevented, though complying with all the legal formalities, from opening primary schools where their children can be brought up. The State decrees that the children of the descendants of the glorious old Huguenots shall learn to read and write in Catholic schools, or not at all. Here is the case, as stated by the *Débats*:—

The Protestants of the Haute Vienne are singular people, and of a kind rare enough in France. They ask nothing of the State. They have built their own temples; they pay their own pastors; and as the State with us is not overfond of those who help themselves instead of calling upon it to help them; as it makes an essential point of paying people in order to have the right to protect them; we suspect the Protestants of the Haute Vienne of having taken clever advantage for the purpose of spreading or of strengthening themselves in these times of confusion and anarchy, when Frenchmen have been surprised to find themselves talking, teaching, and preaching, without previous authorization from the brigadiers of the gendarmerie. Not content with exercising their worship, the Protestants of the Haute Vienne have wished to have elementary schools of their own at Limoges, Magnac-Laval, and other places. This pretension on their part was all the more innocent, because in the year 1850 the Catholic party, after eighteen years of struggle against "University monopoly," had finally carried through the Legislative Assembly a law destined to establish among them "the liberty of teaching." What is this liberty of teaching? It is the right of every French citizen to open a school (a right sanctioned in principle by article twenty-five of the law of 1850); it is the right for fathers, unconvicted of bad conduct, to choose the master to whom they will confide the education of their children; it is the power taken away from the State of usurping the natural duties of the family, and of forcing the latter to submit to the invasion of masters who do not share its religious faith. Accordingly, the law of March 15, 1850, having been promulgated, the free Protestants of the Haute Vienne have opened schools. In 1852 these schools were closed by order of the Academical Council of the Haute Vienne. The laws that we make in favour of liberty are in general so full of pitfalls that it is actually by virtue of a clause of the law of 1850 that the Academical Council shut up the Protestant school which was opened at Limoges by M. Repelin. Arts. 18 and 44 of the law of March 15 require that the free schools should be inspected, according to circumstances, by some minister or other of one of the recognised religious creeds. Now, said the Academical Council, the Protestant church of Limoges is a free church; it is neither salaried nor recognised by the State; the school of M. Repelin must accordingly be closed, since, as it does not belong to any of the recognised religious creeds, it cannot undergo the inspection prescribed by the articles 18 and 44 of the law of 1850. To properly appreciate this reasoning of the Academical Council, it should be known that this is not a Protestant Church which has been recognised under the Consulate, and which is salaried in virtue of the decree of the 15th of Germinal, year 12. It is a Church the doctrines of which have been precisely defined—a pure Calvinist Church, professing the doctrines taught by Calvin; that is to say, predestination, salvation by faith and not by works, and the Trinity. As many pastors salaried by the State have materially varied from this creed, which is the official creed, so to speak, the strict Protestants, devoted to the tradition of Calvin, have been led, precisely on that account, to form free churches, like that of Limoges and of Magnac-Laval. These churches have no other object than to preserve intact what they call orthodoxy and the pure evangelical faith. They profess in reality—those very churches which are not salaried by the State—the doctrine formerly approved by the State, the doctrine in which Article 6 of the organic law on Protestant worship forbids any innovation without the permission of the Council of State—the doctrine, in fine, which is no longer professed by many of those pastors by whom they would have the free schools inspected. Can a more puzzling situation be imagined, or one that better shows what a

meas the civil authority makes of it when it converts the Council of State into a synod, and police inspectors into Fathers of the Church?

REV. MR. PUNSHON.—The degree of D.D. has been conferred on the Rev. William Morley Punshon, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher.

THE STATE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The Home Secretary has received the copy of a memorial from the Irish Prelates praying her Majesty that the churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, may be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called "The United Church of England and Ireland, and that the same doctrine, worship, discipline, and government be common to both."

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union will this year be held in Birmingham. There will be the usual meeting on behalf of Home Missions, and another for the Exposition of Congregational Principles. The latter will be held in the magnificent Town-hall. The Rev. A. Raleigh has consented to preach the customary sermon. The state of religion on the continent and in the colonies will be brought under the notice of the meeting.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.—A report is in circulation in clerical circles that Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, is likely to be transferred to the bishopric of Durham, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Villiers, and that Dr. Jackson will be succeeded in the bishopric of Lincoln by the Rev. Eardley Wilmot, M.A., Rector of All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, an intimate friend of Sir Roundell Palmer, the new Solicitor-General. The rev. gentleman succeeded Dr. Villiers in the vicarage of Kenilworth. Another report mentions the Dean of Westminster as likely to be raised to the episcopal bench in consequence of the present vacancy.

POLITICAL CHURCHMEN v. POLITICAL DISSENTERS.—The following is from a recent number of the *Record*:—

The new and encouraging position of the Church-rate question increases the importance of vigorous and well-directed organisation to counteract the continued and unsparring efforts of the "Liberation" agitators. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the clergy and laity of some of our large metropolitan parishes, such as Islington, heretofore quiescent in the matter, are bestirring themselves for effective defensive action. Other great town districts will, we trust, follow this example.

Islington is a neighbourhood in which Anti-State-Churchmen, though they are numerous, have for the last few years been quiescent, so that there is no pretence for the "defensive action" referred to. Of course, the Churchmen of that parish have a right to resort to political action in support of their ecclesiastical views, but, in doing so, they must cease to talk about "political dissenters." We hope, too, that the Dissenters of Islington will take the hint which the *Record's* announcement conveys, and will feel that all the combination and action must not be on one side.—*Liberator*.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The report which has been issued by the Government on the progress and condition of the Bengal Presidency states that little has as yet been done in regard to female education, and there are but ten schools in operation, attended by somewhat over 367 children. As a general rule, the people are opposed to female education, and it must, it is feared, be a work of very slow development, because of there not being that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of daughters which follows from the education of sons. In a country where the girls marry at four or five, and are mothers at thirteen or fourteen, it is not from schools that any great success in this direction can be anticipated; female education must be brought within the penetralia of home. There is reason to believe that it has at length gained entrance there, and takes the form of *venana* teaching. The report acknowledges that it is impossible to obtain statistics of this mode of education, but it is stated to be quite certain that it is spreading. [Some very interesting statements as to the success of "*venana* teaching" are given in a letter from Mrs. Mullins, the wife of the missionary at Berhampore, published in the *Missionary Chronicle* for this month.]

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, ERITH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Church of All Saints, Erith, on Friday last, under peculiar circumstances, several Dissenting ministers having been connected with the performance of the ceremony. The estate, known as "Belvedere," on which the church has been erected, belongs to Sir Culling Eardley. The church itself was erected as a Dissenting meeting-house, and during the time of the Great Exhibition sermons were preached there by the Rev. A. Monod, the Rev. Dr. Krummacker, the Rev. Thomas Binney, and other gentlemen. On May 10, 1856, the building became connected with the Church of England, and the Rev. J. H. Bernan, formerly a missionary in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, was appointed its minister. Lately it has been made over to the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Earl of Chichester, President of the Church Missionary Society, and Sir Culling Eardley, Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance, with whom the patronage will henceforth rest. Under these circumstances, the archbishop consecrated the church, there being present Lord Cranworth, the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Prebendary Burgess, the Rev. Thomas Binney (Independent), the Rev. W. M. Bunting (Wesleyan), the Rev. C. F. S. Money, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Deptford; the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, chaplain to the Bishop of London; the Rev. S.

Marsh (Independent), the Rev. Messrs Thomas, and several other clergymen and Dissenting ministers. The Consecration Service having been performed, a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, from the 13th verse of the 16th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. A dinner afterwards took place, at which Sir Culling Eardley, who presided, proposed the health of his guest, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and expressed his hope that the interests of the Church of England would always be under a presidency animated by the Christian spirit which marked his Grace in all the duties of his responsible position, a desire in which he felt assured not only members of the Church of England but his Nonconformist brethren would unite. His Grace having replied, other toasts were given, among them being that of the Rev. T. Binney, the eminent Dissenting preacher, who, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed the great gratification which he had derived from being present at the solemnity of the morning, and said that he had been deeply impressed with the great simplicity and beauty of certain portions of the prayers in the Consecration Service. There was, he said, nothing in those prayers which could give offence to any person. His feeling with respect to the Liturgy was well known; he seldom attended church without a deep feeling which often found its expression in tears.—*Times*.

WESLEYAN REFORM CONFERENCE AT DONCASTER.

—The annual conference or delegate meeting of the Wesleyan Reformers was held at St. James's-street, in Doncaster, on Tuesday and Wednesday week. Mr. James Andrew, of Sheffield, was unanimously called on to preside. The Rev. J. Butler read the returns from the various circuits, which, when completed, it was expected would show that there were about 12,592 members, or an increase of some hundreds over those of 1860. At the afternoon sitting the editor of the magazine was reappointed, and the remainder of the day was absorbed in inquiring into the present position of the home missions, a department specially under the charge of the Rev. W. Rowling, the agent. An interesting public meeting was held in the evening, and on the following morning the delegates again met. The general committee for the next financial year was appointed—to consist of the Revs. J. Butler, W. Whiteley, and J. Little; Messrs. Andrew, Hibberd, and Courtall, Sheffield; Viney, London; Law and Drummond, Bradford; Milner, Derby; Porter, Doncaster; Simpson, Nicholls, and Knight, London; Dodgson, Elland; and Benson, Birmingham. Mr. Richard, London, was re-elected honorary secretary; Mr. Chamberlain, treasurer; and Mr. Parker book steward; and the sitting then terminated.

GARIBALDI AND THE PAPACY.—Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Countess d'Ora d'Istria, née Princess Ghika:—

Capra, July 16.
Madame,—I have read with admiration and gratitude your charming letter; it strengthens in me the opinion I have long entertained, that woman is called by Providence to play the first part in the emancipation of oppressed nationalities, and in the annihilation of despotism. You are right, madame; the papacy is the most horrible plague that my poor country is afflicted with; eighteen centuries of falsehood, persecution, and burning at the stake, in complicity with all the tyrants of Italy, rendered the plague incurable. At present, as heretofore, this vampire of the land of the Scipios supports its body, which is corrupted and eaten up by gangrene, by means of discord, reaction, pillage, and civil war; and it affords a pretext for keeping permanently in Italy a foreign army which, by its influence, prevents a generous nation from constituting itself. Hungary is at the present moment in a very delicate situation. The Hungarian people, who on the field of Italian liberty have cemented their fraternal alliance with us, well deserve the co-operation of the nations of Eastern Europe, whose cause is identical with theirs. The Servians, Croats, and Dalmatians, have adhered to the national aspiration of the Magyars. The Moldo-Wallachians ought to imitate that example, and I entertain the full conviction that you will exercise your high influence over your countrymen to draw closer the paternal ties which ought henceforth to unite the eastern races with the sister races of the centre and west of Europe. When nations shall love each other and be in accord, as required by the laws of Christ and of humanity, they will realise the dreams of happiness in which I have indulged at all the epochs of my life.

G. GARIBALDI.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, WEST-GATE, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.

The services in connection with the opening of this chapel were held as follows: On Wednesday, July 31, ult., the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., of Liverpool, preached in the morning, and the Rev. James Parsons, of York, in the evening. A goodly number of the neighbouring ministers and friends sat down to a cold collation, provided in the large school-room, after the morning services, when many encouraging and congratulatory addresses were delivered. In addition to many influential friends of the town and immediate locality, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A.; of Ashton-under-Lyne; J. B. Lister, of Blackburn; William Gill, of Woolwich; A. Hall, of Luddenden Foot; A. Blackburn, of Eastwood; E. Potter, of Todmorden; W. H. Mann, of Mill-Hill; W. M. Paull, of Totnes; — Smith, Esq., of Leeds; Henry Lomas, Esq., of Bakewell; and Robert Devonshire, Esq., of London, and others were present. These opening services were continued on the following Sunday, August 4th, when the Rev. George Gill, the recently elected pastor, and formerly of Mangia and Rarotonga,

South Pacific, preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, preached in the evening. After the morning service, a united communion with members of other Christian churches was held.

On Thursday evening, August 8th, the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, preached; and on Sunday, the 11th August, the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, preached both morning and evening. The congregations were very good, and the collections most encouraging, as follow: on Wednesday, 31st July, 1861, after sermons by the Rev. Dr. Raffles and the Rev. James Parsons, 144l. 2s. 9d. On Sunday, 4th August, after sermons by the Rev. George Gill and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., 138l. 1s. 7d. On Thursday evening, 8th August, after sermon by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., 61l. 3s. 1d. On Sunday, 11th August, after sermons by the Rev. J. G. Miall, 136l. 12s. 7d. Total collections for the opening services, 480l.

The following description of the building has been sent to us:—

The buildings generally comprise chapel, school-room, lecture-room, vestry, infant class-room, four class-rooms for senior scholars, library, and other apartments. The ground plan resembles the letter L reversed thus T, the vertical line representing the chapel, the end of which fronts the Blackburn-road. The site is a very eligible plot of land, possessing approaches in front and rear and on the west side, and stands about ten feet above the road level. The front of the chapel is set back about twenty-five feet from the road boundary, and the space is occupied by a handsome double flight of stone steps and balustrade and an upper terrace or platform twelve feet wide. For the convenience of aged persons an inclined plane with easy gradient is formed parallel with the chapel and on the east side by which the ascending steps may be avoided. There are three entrance door-ways in the front of the chapel and spacious lobbies and vestibules in connexion, each having two sets of folding-doors, exclusive of the outer doors. Two stone staircases lead to the galleries which occupy the end and two sides of the building. In the rear is a semicircular recess for the organ fourteen feet deep, and this is spanned by a semicircular arch twenty feet wide and thirty feet high. The level of the organ gallery is three feet six inches below the lowest platform of the galleries and the effect of this arrangement is excellent both in appearance and for sound. The front of the organ gallery projects three feet into the chapel, and in front of this is the pulpit, the floor of which is five feet nine inches above the ground-floor. The dimensions of the chapel are as follows:—Length internally, exclusive of organ recess, seventy-seven feet nine inches. Length, inclusive of ditto, ninety-one feet nine inches. Width, fifty feet; height from floor to wall-plate of roof, twenty-nine feet. Height from floor to centre ceiling, thirty-nine feet. The construction of the interior is quite novel and presents a *tout ensemble* unsurpassed by any chapel in the denomination. Two rows of double iron columns, each six inches diameter, coupled transversely on plan, having three inches clear space between, divide the building into three widths as "nave and aisles." The columns are twenty-two feet high, and are placed 13 feet apart and carry semicircular arches, five on each side. These arches are constructed with timber-framing, and are finished in moulded plaster work. The framing is carried up from the columns to support the roof, and by this means the ceiling of the "nave" is made very lofty and free from all visible cross ties. The fronts of the side galleries are also carried upon the coupled columns and are thus made to appear as parts of the construction of the building. Light open iron-work is introduced into the panels of the galleries, backed with boarding painted to resemble crimson cloth, and these panels and the iron columns are painted pale green and decorated with gilding. The capitals of the columns are of moulded leaves finished in white and gold. The whole of the woodwork is stained and varnished. The pulpit is of exceedingly handsome design and superior workmanship and of large dimensions. It is executed in clear yellow pine and varnished. The communion chair and table and deacons' chairs are of oak, made from the architect's designs, and the communion platform is surrounded with open iron-work and oak moulded handrail and carved newells. Above the iron columns are carved medallions of glazed and coloured encaustic tiles, and between the brackets of the centre ceiling above the arches on each side are four panels of ornamental plaster work in geometrical patterns which lead to large extraction flues and carry off foul air from the building. Generally the effect of the interior is pleasing in the extreme, and is equally good from all points of view, and the introduction of the columns and arches has imparted an appearance of size and extent which the dimensions of the structure would not seem to warrant. These columns, moreover, do not present any obstacle of moment to any member of the congregation, and the construction proves to be an acoustic success. The style of the building throughout is Lombardic in general treatment, but the aim of the architects has been to give the structure an essentially characteristic appearance, rather than to adhere strictly to any style, and in this they have been eminently successful. The proportions and details throughout are very good and the exterior is both massive and elegant. The accommodation will be seen from the following particulars. Ground-floor sittings, 488; galleries, 352; children in end gallery, 100; free sittings, 35; choir, 25; total, 1,000, exclusive of communion platform. Widths, in clear of ground-floor seats, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 7 inches, and 20 inches allowed for each person. Gallery seats, 2 feet 6 inches wide and 18 inches allowed for each person. The school-room is connected with the chapel and the floor is nearly level with the chapel galleries. Its dimensions internally are 60 feet by 30 feet and 24 feet from floor to ridge of roof, which is open framed and plastered. Deal boarding, 4 feet high, is placed around the walls and closets, and other recesses are provided, also a room to be used as a library; underneath the school-room are a lecture-room, 30 feet by 24 feet, an infants' class-room, with gallery for 130 children, and three class-rooms, for 25 scholars each. Two good stone staircases are provided for boys and girls respectively at each end of the school-room. The whole of the buildings are heated with Haden's warm air apparatus and lighted with gas. The chapel is lighted with

six coronas, suspended from the longitudinal beams of the ceiling of the "nave" and brackets under the galleries, all supplied by Skidmore, of Coventry, and decorated in green and white and gold. The walls of the building are of stone throughout, obtained from Catlow Quarry six miles distant, and the roofs are covered with Welsh slate arranged in layers of red and blue. The total cost of the entire undertaking, inclusive of boundaries and furniture, and all accessories, and inclusive also of architects' commission and clerk of works' salary, but exclusive of the land, which is the munificent gift of Lord Massey, Esq., will be about 5,500l. This sum also includes 250l. for an organ now being made, and the case of which will be executed from the architect's designs. The architect to whom this work was intrusted is Mr. H. J. Paull, of Burnley, late of Cardiff, and it has been carried out under his superintendence, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Oliver Ayliffe. The contractors are as follows:—Masons' work, Mr. Duckett, Burnley; carpenters' and joiners' work, Gibson and Maude, Keighley; plasterers' work, James Duckworth, Bradford; plumbers', glaziers', painters', and ironfounders' work, John Schofield, Bradford; clerk of the works, Mr. Gregory Gill. The entire work reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and has received the highest praise from all who have seen it.

CAREY CENTENARY.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the centenary of the illustrious founder of the Baptist Missionary Society will be celebrated on Monday next by a *soirée* and public meeting at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Spite of the heat of the weather we have no doubt there will be a good attendance to honour the memory of Dr. Carey, and to listen to the distinguished men who are to take part in the proceedings.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, PONTYPOOL.—The session of this college has just opened with the extraordinary number of thirty-seven theological students. Yet there remain fourteen applicants for admission. The Baptist denomination in Wales seems to be rapidly advancing in piety and intelligence. Churches are multiplying, and the demand for educated ministers is unprecedented. Though there are nearly seventy students in the two Welsh Baptist Colleges, yet they are unable to meet the requirements of new and destitute congregations.

WINCHESTER.—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. MOFFETT.—The Rev. J. Moffett having announced his intended resignation of the co-pastorate of the Congregational Church here, the members of the Bible classes subscribed amongst themselves to purchase a copy of Bagster's Biblical Commentary, three volumes in antique binding, and a handsome ink-stand. On Tuesday evening the subscribers met at the chapel, having previously invited Mr. Moffett, the senior pastor (the Rev. W. Thorn), and a few select friends of the school. The testimonial was presented by Mr. Reynolds, one of the teachers, in fitting terms, which were duly reciprocated by the recipient of the gift.

NORTH-STREET CHAPEL, BRIGHTON.—The vacancy caused by the death of the late pastor of Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, North-street, has been filled by the acceptance of an invitation by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, A.B., of New College. The ceremony of ordination took place on Wednesday morning week, the Rev. S. S. England opened the service by reading the Scriptures; the Rev. G. Jones read an address explaining the object of their meeting; the Rev. T. E. Thoresby asked the usual questions, which Mr. Figgis answered satisfactorily; the Rev. S. Newth offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Urwick delivered the charge. During the service the Rev. S. Newth presented the Rev. J. B. Figgis with a handsome copy of the Holy Bible in the name of the congregation.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, THAME, OXON.—The anniversary and recognition services were held on Wednesday, August 7th. The Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, preached in the afternoon from Rev. iii. 4. After the service, about 200 of the friends took tea in an adjoining orchard belonging to Mr. Seymour. Mr. Rowland, at the request of the Rev. Charles Hardie, pastor of the Church, gave the company a deeply interesting account of what he has recently seen of the revival of religion in Ireland. In the evening, the Rev. David Martin, of Oxford, preached to a large congregation from Luke xvi. 25. The following ministers were present and took part in the engagements of the day:—Revs. W. Gates, of Aylesbury; J. Richards, Bicester; J. G. Stevenson, of Thame; A. Dyson, of Haddenham; — Hood, of Ford; — Mellone, of Tetworth; and C. Hyatt, of Stocken Church.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT GENEVA.—A large and influential meeting of the South London Subdivisional Committee (which has continued its operations and its growth from the first establishment of the Alliance) was held on Friday evening last, the 9th inst., at the house of C. Gabriel, Esq., Streatham. In the course of the proceedings the Rev. James Davies, one of the secretaries of the Alliance, said he had just returned from Geneva, where he had had a consultation with the members of the Alliance on the subject. They anticipated great spiritual benefits from the intended gathering. Not only were the sympathies of the Christian citizens deeply stirred, but the villagers had met on their mountain sides to implore the divine blessing upon the assembly, to which it is expected not a few of them will resort. There were also many of the house of Israel who desired to embrace some opportunity of holding converse with the Christians congregated there during their visit—a remarkable sign of the times. The managers of the railway lines had shown every consideration for the visitors to the conference. The people at Geneva were arranging to show large hospitality, and there was every rea-

son to look for great and happy results from the deliberations and prayers of the conference. A vote of affectionate sympathy with the Rev. Dr. Steane (whose health is greatly impaired) and his family was unanimously adopted, acknowledging the obligations under which the Alliance had been laid by his devotion to its interests, and expressing the hope that his restoration to health might enable him for years to come to help and rejoice in its growing prosperity.

WALTHAMSTOW.—A very interesting service took place last Monday morning, the 12th inst., at Walthamstow, on the occasion of commencing the works for the erection of a temporary building for the accommodation of the new Congregational church. The morning was most brilliant, and as early as seven o'clock a numerous body of friends assembled at the spot selected for the new building, which is admirably situate at the corner of West Avenue-road, adjoining Orford-villas. George Keates, Esq., under whose superintendence the proposed building is to be erected, conducted the service, and after the singing of the hymn commencing "God in his earthly temples lays," prayer was offered by Mr. Wastell, senior, of Hackney; the 132nd Psalm was then read by Mr. R. G. Pocock, and after a short address from Mr. Keates, Mr. J. J. Burgess turned the first sod amidst the silent but heartfelt prayers for the Divine blessing of all present. It appears that for some time past the members of the New Congregational Church have been assembling in a house in Wingfield-road, but the numbers attending has necessitated the provision of increased accommodation. The site before alluded to, at the south-west corner of West Avenue, has been purchased, and a temporary building, capable of accommodating 200 persons, is to be immediately erected. This, however, is to be so placed that the site for the permanent building will not be interfered with, but the friends interested in this cause have prudently determined not to commence the more expensive building for the present.

OLD FORD, BOW.—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. E. SCHNADHERST.—A tea-meeting, to celebrate the third anniversary of the Rev. E. Schnadherst's ministry in the Congregational chapel, was held on Monday, July 22, in a tent erected on the freehold ground purchased for a new place of worship for the use of his congregation, in Roman-road, Old Ford. About 200 persons sat down to tea; and after the repast, the Rev. John Thomas, B.A., implored the Divine blessing, and the Rev. John Davies, late of Regent's-park, was appointed chairman, and addressed the meeting in a telling speech. The Rev. John Sugden, B.A., moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, considering the urgent and increasing want of a larger and more commodious place of worship for the church and congregation assembling at Old Ford Chapel, under the pastorate of the Rev. E. Schnadherst, rejoices to learn that a piece of freehold ground has been purchased; and expresses its sympathy with the friends in building a new chapel, and earnestly recommends the case to public support." The Rev. John Hill, M.A., seconded, and John Smithers, Esq., supported the resolution. The Chairman then rose, and on behalf of the church and congregation, presented a purse of gold to the pastor, accompanying it with appropriate remarks. The Rev. E. Schnadherst briefly acknowledged the kind feeling thus shown towards him. He felt no small joy on the present occasion, and that joy was greatly heightened by the presence of the incumbent of Old Ford. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. R. Parnell, Dr. Hewlett, J. Renny, R. R. Finch, J. W. Munns, Mr. Minnett, and other gentlemen.

HATFIELD HEATH.—PASTORAL JUBILEE OF THE REV. C. BERRY.—A most interesting meeting took place at Hatfield Heath, on Tuesday, July 23, when services were held at the Independent Chapel there, to commemorate the pastoral jubilee of the Rev. Cornelius Berry. There was a crowded attendance. The Rev. C. Duff, of Stebbing, the Rev. John Hayden, formerly Mr. Berry's pupil, and now minister of the Independent congregation at high Wycombe, Bucks, took part in the opening service; the Rev. T. E. Thoresby, of Spalfelds Chapel, London, preached from Ephesians iv. 12—"The work of the ministry." The concluding hymn having been sung, the venerable pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Cornelius Berry, who also completed his seventy-third year on this day, ascended the platform in front of the pulpit, and Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., and Common Serjeant of the City of London, took the chair. Mr. Matthews read an interesting historical sketch of the church and congregation. The Chairman then addressed the meeting, and called upon Mr. H. Girling, the senior deacon of the chapel, to present the testimonials, which he did in a brief speech. These consisted of a splendid timepiece of the value of 30l. (purchased of the firm of A. B. Savory and Co., Cornhill, London), in ormolu, surmounted with a beautiful figure of Tasso, and having below, engraved, the following inscription:—"Presented, on July 23, 1861, by the church and congregation at Hatfield Heath, with other friends, to the Rev. Cornelius Berry, accompanied by the sum of 300l. as a testimonial of their sincere regard and esteem on this his pastoral jubilee, grateful for his valuable services amongst them during that long period." The handsome silk purse contained 300 new sovereigns from the Mint. Mr. Berry is descended in a direct line from Colonel Berry, one of the officers in Oliver Cromwell's army. The testimonials were accompanied by a roll of parchment on which were engrossed all the subscribers' names. The Chairman next called upon the children of the Sabbath and

British Schools to read their address and present their testimonial. Accordingly, Eliza Patmore, one of the scholars, ascended the platform and read the address. An elegant silver inkstand was then presented by another pupil, James Sapsford, in behalf of his schoolfellows, on which was engraved this inscription:—"Presented 23rd July, 1861, by the children of the Sabbath and British Schools, at Hatfield Heath, to the Rev. C. Berry, on this his pastoral jubilee, as a testimonial of their love and esteem." The Rev. Cornelius Berry here rose and read a suitable reply; he was then affectionately addressed by his son on behalf of himself and mother; and the Rev. John Hayden closed a speech from the pulpit stairs, highly eulogistic of the Rev. Mr. Berry's character, by handing to him a cheque for 100*l.*, as a testimony of his great regard for him and his family. The Rev. Mr. Berry acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms, and the service closed by prayer by the Rev. H. Gamidge. A substantial cold collation was subsequently served in a commodious tent erected on the Heath, and about 300 ladies and gentlemen partook thereof. A tea-party of upwards of 200 persons took place in the tent in the evening, and the proceedings closed with evening service in the chapel, at which hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The Rev. J. Mark, of Felsted, and the Rev. John Hayden, officiated in the prayers, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Leechman. On the same evening the poor men and women of the congregation, to the number of 200 and upwards, were gratuitously entertained in the spacious marquee. On Thursday evening the jubilee services terminated with the annual treat given to the numerous children in the Sabbath, daily, and infant schools, together with the young men who are instructed in the winter evenings.

PROPOSED WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER IN JANUARY, 1862.—The committee of the Evangelical Alliance have issued a circular suggesting a week of prayer for 1862. The following are suggested as topics suited for a prominent place in the exhortations and prayers of the successive days:—

Sunday, January 5.—*Sermons on the Holy Spirit*: His divinity and personality—His offices and operations. Prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the services of the week.

Monday, 6.—*Humiliation and Confession of Sin*: as individuals—as families—as Churches—and as a nation. Thanksgiving and praise for recent religious awakenings.

Tuesday, 7.—*Home Objects for Prayer*: The conversion of the ungodly—the cessation of intemperance and immorality—and the spread of vital religion in our families and households, among our rulers, the rich and poor, our soldiers and sailors, the authors of our literature, secular and religious.

Wednesday, 8.—*Foreign Objects for Prayer*: The revival of pure Christianity, and the extension of religious liberty in Europe and the lands of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error—conversion of the house of Israel—the prevalence of peace among all nations, especially in America—and a yet more abundant blessing upon our brethren and sisters engaged in the work of missions, Christian education, and literature in foreign lands.

Thursday, 9.—*The Church of God and the Christian Ministry*: The increased spirituality of the Church, and its more decided separation from the world—brotherly love, sympathy, and union of labour among the Lord's people—a higher standard of piety and power among Christian ministers and all their fellow-labourers—the outpouring of the Spirit upon our universities and colleges, and on the rising ministry at large—the conversion of the young, and a large blessing upon Sunday and other schools.

Friday, 10.—*The Word of God*: That it may be received with increased faith, reverence, and love—that its assailants may be enlightened and brought into the way of truth—that the power of the Divine Spirit may attend its private study, and its circulation throughout the world.

Saturday, 11.—*The Lord's Day*: That its divine institution may be recognised, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease.

Sunday, 12.—*Sermons on the Signs, Dangers, and Duties of the Present Times*: motives to personal holiness and Christian activity.

CENTENARY SERVICES OF BOOTH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, NEAR HALIFAX.—On Wednesday, August 7th, most interesting services were held in connection with the above place of worship. Its hundred years' existence was celebrated after the following fashion:—On Sunday evening, August 4th, the Rev. D. Jones, pastor of the people, gave a preparatory sermon to the more public services that followed. He reviewed minutely and very effectively the rise and progress of the church; the lights and shadows through which it has passed; the prayerful spirit, the patient endurance, and earnest efforts of its founders and first pastors. On Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, preached a sermon prepared expressly for the occasion, which was a very appropriate and effective exhibition of the truth. After this service, between three and four hundred people sat down to tea, with varied and abundant supplies, gratuitously provided: indeed, at this centenary service no collections or subscriptions were asked for, for none were needed. At 6 o'clock, a public meeting was held, James Aked, Esq., of Kershaw House, in the chair. After prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Calvert, of Allerton, the Rev. D. Jones read portions from carefully prepared memorials of the church and congregation. A strong desire was expressed that these memorials should be printed and published. They are easily and beautifully written, abounding in touching incident, and revealing the indebtedness of the cause at Booth, in its origin, to the evangelistic labours of Grimshaw, Whitfield, and Wesley. The ministrations of the respective pastors of the place were happily sketched. The Revs. J. Gregory, of Thornton, A. Blackburn, of Eastwood, J.

Kelly, W. Thomas, of Leeds, J. Stroyan, of Burnley, J. Bottomley, of Sowerby, Mr. Hoole, ex-mayor of Blackburn, spoke on separate and given topics; and the people showed that the meeting had a depth of feeling and a tone of earnestness about it. The services were well attended. Booth has many points of attraction, for numbers came from different points of the Riding to testify their attachment to the place, the people, and the pastor. The chapel is built in a charming valley, and among hills of varied heights and boldness. The locality is naturally and commercially a sunny district; and the cause, now a hundred years old, is a sunny spot—the minister and his people dwelling together in delightful harmony, and exhibit true signs of life, health, and vigour.

SURBITON, SURREY.—On Thursday last the Rev. Alexander Mackennal, B.A., late of Burton-on-Trent, was publicly welcomed and recognised as the minister of the Congregational Church at Surbiton. At noon there was a special service, the introductory portions of which were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Soule, of Battersea, and the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, of Kingston. The Rev. J. Hill, of Clapham, delivered the first address, which contained an exposition of the views of Nonconformists in regard to ecclesiastical polity. Mr. J. Carvell Williams, one of the deacons, next submitted a statement of the circumstances which had led to the choice of Mr. Mackennal. It adverted to the early history of the congregation, the nucleus of which consisted of only three persons, who first met for worship in the parlour of the Rev. R. H. Smith, the first minister. The new minister then responded to the statement of the Church, in an address which succinctly summarised his views on the leading facts and doctrines of the Gospel, and also gave expression to the feelings with which he entered on his new work. The Rev. Clement Dukes, of Dalston, offered up a solemn prayer, commending both pastor and people to the care of God; and after the Rev. E. Poppley, of Ditton, had given out a hymn, the Rev. Thomas Binney delivered an address to the minister, taking the first four verses on the 5th chapter of the first epistle of Peter as the basis of his remarks. In a discourse full of point, vivid in conception, and elevated in tone, he described the characteristics of a New Testament elder, or bishop, and the duties which devolved on him in shepherding the flock of God. Singing and the benediction closed the service, which occupied nearly three hours. A very handsomely served collation followed; the school-room being elegantly decorated for the occasion. William Leavers, Esq., the senior deacon, presided, and the Rev. Messrs. Mackennal, Hill, Binney, Dukes, Byrnes, Soule, and French; Eusebius Smith, Esq., of London, and J. Johnston, Esq., of the Poultry Chapel, delivered brief but interesting addresses. There was also a public tea, and a public meeting closed the day's proceedings. The Rev. R. Ashton, one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union, presided, and addresses were delivered by R. Philpot, Esq., the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, H. Bidgood, Esq., the Rev. A. Mackennal, the Rev. W. Tiddy, of Camberwell, the Rev. Basil Cooper, W. Leavers, Esq., and W. Price, Esq. Varied in character, hearty in tone, and full of wise counsel and Christian feeling, they were well calculated to deepen the impression produced by the day's engagements; which, though they must have severely taxed the energies of those on whom devolved the responsibility of management, amply repaid them for their labour of love. Besides the ministers already named, the Rev. Messrs. Lord, of Hershams; Waite, of Leatherhead; White, of Cobham; Todd, of Sydenham; and Bolton, of Bromley, were present. Other ministerial friends were precluded attending by the fact that they were enjoying their annual holiday.

Correspondence.

THE "STARTLING FACTS"—A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Ought not the painful disclosures from the report of the Clergy Relief Society with which you favoured your readers this week awaken a thrill of sympathy in every Christian heart? Should not that sympathy express itself in something more than a "Be ye warmed and filled"? English Christians unite to feed the starving and clothe the destitute in Ireland, Syria, and India—why should the heart-rending destitution of English clergy be over looked? Can there be a doubt as to the propriety or policy of a general effort amongst Dissenters of all denominations contributing to a special fund for this object? If so, let the words of our great Master decide—"Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did unto me."

Is it not the most self-denying, laborious, and godly of the clergy for the most part who are the sufferers? Let it be granted that this is one of the bitter fruits of a State-Church: ought that to weigh against such an effort? Want is want wherever felt. And not only so. May we not reasonably infer from the position of these clergy, as men of education, character, influence, and experience, that a stern sense of duty alone constrains them to abide in their calling? Are they under necessity to remain in it? Probably they are—the necessity of the Great Apostle of the Gentiles who exclaims:—"Necessity is laid upon me, yea, woe is me if I preach not the gospel." I cannot believe the world has become so callous, or the churches of Christ so cruel as to say, therefore, Let them struggle on as best they can. Are they thought after all faithful ambassadors of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Is it, I ask, courteous, generous, or even just to leave them to neglect on suspicion? But if they are, does not our common Christianity call aloud for action? What will the indifferent classes, the frequenters of theatres on Sabbath as well as week days, say to these startling facts? Thank God, these facts are before the world, and

before these also. What will the educated Hindoo or Papist say to them?

Is it Christian to say, If their own community do not take care of their own clergy let them suffer? Have we not reason to fear they will continue to suffer unless Dissenters step in to save them? This is not the first time the country has been so startled. And even though this startling style of appeal availed to arouse Churchmen to furnish supplies for immediate use, and experience proves it will hardly do more, is it honourable, is it safe, to allow these sensational appeals to become a habit? Ought the ministers of Christ to be held up to the public as objects of universal pity? Would not that pity quickly degenerate to contempt?

Let then Dissenters as such come to the rescue, and raise a fund sufficient to put every needy clergyman in England above want for the next six months. Thus shall we provoke Churchmen to love and good works. There is no fear of abuse here. It would not need to be done a second time. Even the wealthy, haughty, do-nothing dignitaries of the Church would be stung with remorseful regret for their wilful blindness and culpable hard-heartedness. Would they, though? Yes, beyond doubt, if the words of God may be relied on:—"If thine enemy hunger feed him, if he thirst give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

One word as to the influence of such a movement on the future. Money has been readily, cheerfully, and largely subscribed by Dissenters at the recent Anti-Church-rate Conference as an expression of the strength, firmness, and resoluteness of their convictions of the evils of compulsion for religious purposes. Now if guarantee were wanted against the suspicion of sentimentalism in carrying out the object proposed, this fact abundantly supplies it. It does more, for looked at alongside the subject before us now, it seems to call for this effort of love to give enduring effect to that effort of courage and firmness. And yet, again, as that effort undoubtedly had its influence in quickening the recent House of Commons Church-rate discussions into new life, and thence the showing of Churchmen the impracticability of the coercive principle in any shape hitherto conceived by them, so this would quicken them to a sense of shame for their involuntarism, and thus draw out their sympathies in a practical form in favour of voluntarism.

In connection with this topic allow me to mention the recent appearance of a small pamphlet published under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, entitled, "Serving God with His Own in His Own Way;" being the substance of speeches delivered by the Rev. John Ross, of Hackney, London; and the Rev. Dr. Cather, of Belfast, before that body, and to commend it to the notice of the Clergy Relief Society, and also to the Society recently formed within the Established Church, under high patronage, "for the Promotion of Freedom of Public Worship by the re-establishment of the Weekly Offertory." The speech of Mr. Ross is devoted to the question of ministerial support, is replete with sound sense, animated with Christian feeling, and fortified with scriptural argument. The speech of Dr. Cather is a brief digest of the principles of the British Systematic Benevolence Society.

I am, Sir, most truly yours,

THOMAS ROBERTS.

Wendover, Bucks, August 9th, 1861.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

FRANCE AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

From good private information, I believe that the Emperor has resolved upon a course of action which will be called a "solution" of the Roman question, and I think this solution will be such as to put an end, in effect, to the temporal power of the Pope; but I do not think that the French troops will come away from Italy. In all probability there will be early in the autumn a mixed Italian and French garrison in Rome, and the bulk of the French army of occupation will withdraw to Civita Vecchia, there to remain for an indefinite time.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

The *Débats* says, it appears from a letter from Rome, dated the 6th, that all the difficulties which have lately arisen in that city have been overcome. The Roman physician who had been deprived of his diploma has been restored to his functions, and the Pontifical soldier who had been arrested and taken before a French court-martial has been acquitted. The same letter adds that the rumour respecting M. de Mérode's dismissal has not been confirmed.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—"France is sick of so many unappreciated services, so many despised councils, so much magnanimity for nothing, and above all laments the distressing position in which our army is placed; she is tired of playing the ungrateful part of saving people in spite of themselves and being repaid with insults."

The *Presse* observes on the above passage that it is "more than an ultimatum; it can only be the notification of a rupture, and must be the prelude to a speedy evacuation."

A letter states that General Goyon had three hours' interview with the Pope prior to leaving for France, to preside in the Council-General of his department. The same letter says the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is regarded as imminent by very many of the upper clergy. It is said that the Pope has demanded a list of those of his Noble Guards who would be disposed to follow him in case of his departure to a foreign land. The Guard unanimously replied in the affirmative.

The King of Sweden and Prince Oscar have been on a visit to the Emperor of the French, and were received with much distinction at the Tuileries and St. Cloud. The *Moniteur*, in announcing the arrival of the King, says:—"The Emperor cordially embraced his Royal brother." On Friday there was a grand review of the Imperial Guard and the garrison

of Paris in the Champ de Mars, which was a brilliant affair. The weather was fine, and the heat very great. The Emperor bestowed the military medal on the King and Prince Oscar. They left for Osborne and Cherbourg. The Emperor, meanwhile, has gone out of the way to Eaux Bonnes.

The new order of the Legion of Honour for Agriculture is to be established on the 15th inst. The *Patrie* once more denies that General Goyon was about to leave Rome.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a despatch addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the representatives of Italy abroad. This despatch reviews the history of the recent Parliamentary session, and mentions the absence of those deputies representing opinions favourable to the former Government. It concludes by saying, "Italy has constituted herself, notwithstanding that a portion of Italian territory is in the hands of others. Europe, beholding us armed and strong, will become persuaded of our right to the entire possession of our territory, and will appreciate our sincerity in offering liberty and independence to the Church."

The success of the Italian loan has been more decided than was at first believed. The applications reached a total of 40,000,000*l.* sterling, and the general public are not expected to receive more than fifteen per cent. of the amount for which they have applied.

Signor Bastogi, Minister of Finance, has been raised by the king to the rank of count, and appointed Grand officer of the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, on account of the services rendered by him in the conclusion of the national loan.

General Fanti will proceed to Chalons in order to be present at the military movements.

A letter in the *Siècle* confirms, with new particulars, the accounts of the treacherous conduct of the Court of Rome to Father Giacomo. The following is the text of the letter by which he was summoned to the Papal capital:—

Reverend Brother,—I am commanded by the Holy Father to invite you to this metropolis, his Holiness desiring to have an interview with you. The Holy Father desires me to assure you that you need have no fear. For my own part I am persuaded that, far from meeting with a single reproach, you will leave Rome consoled, tranquil, and contented, which result of your journey will be a glory for the order, and more especially for your convent. Believe me you cannot do better than come; if, owing to any unforeseen circumstances you should be prevented from coming in person, send some other father in your place—a man of experience and worth. You know, moreover, how important this order is.

Meanwhile, I bless you with all the tenderness of a father.—Your affectionate servant in God,
Brother BERNARDINO, Minister-General.
Rome—Aracelli, July 13, 1861.

Father Giacomo, as is already known, was sent back to Turin deprived of his living.

A Naples letter, of August 6, in the *Débats*, has the following details, showing the success of the authorities in putting down the brigands in the Neapolitan provinces:—"Five hundred brigands of Assulia have surrendered, and were yesterday embarked at Brindisi for Naples on board the Cavour. Bruno Lucente and Saverio Ammirati, chiefs of the Calabrian bands, yesterday gave themselves up to the authorities of Nicastro. An attempt to land at Reggio was, this day before yesterday, repulsed by the national guard." A variety of reports from the interior, contained in the same letter, confirm the statement that brigandage was getting the worst of it, as well as the accounts of the brutality of the brigands. San Polo, a commune of 1,300 inhabitants, in the province of Campobasso, had been invaded by them, and the archpriest, the captain of the national guard, and the Syndic put to death. Many houses of rich proprietors were burnt on this occasion, and the communal archives were destroyed. Chivone, at the last accounts, had quarrelled with his followers, and was left with a band of about 200 men only on the frontier of Sorra.

The *Nationalités* publishes the Italian protest against the French occupation of Rome.

ROME.

There has been a new Mérode squabble at Rome. A telegram dated August 3 says:—"A new scuffle has taken place between a French soldier and a Pontifical sentinel. The Frenchman was wounded, and conveyed to the hospital. The surgeon sent information of the fact to the French, who came to take away their comrade. M. de Mérode dismissed the surgeon for having made a report of the circumstance to a foreign authority."

The same despatch adds that a violent émeute had broken out in the college of Santo-Michele. The head of the college, who was threatened with death, was delivered by the arrival of gendarmes. A great deal of damage was done, and several students were expelled. An inquiry is to be made.

The Pope, who was so ill a month ago, seemed in tolerable health when I met him in his carriage and four, with his mounted guards, on the bridge of Sant' Angelo yesterday. I believe his daily walks in the Vatican gardens are now resumed. Italy, returning good for evil, wishes him no personal harm.—*Letter from Rome, July 30.*

His Holiness goes on much as usual. His health is as good as it is ever likely to be again, for the poor old man's malady is chronic. As to his temper, there are people who think that that will never be better either, but it must be allowed that there is a good deal to try it.—*Letter from Rome, August 2.*

The *Italia* publishes letters from Rome stating that notwithstanding the arrest of Giorgi, the bandit chief, by General Goyon, the enrolment of brigands continued in Rome, and that the action of the French gendarmerie was paralysed by the Pontifical Government, who maintained that the French police had encroached upon the authority of the Pope.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The draft address of the Hungarian Diet, as proposed by M. Deak, also mentions the rights of the Bohemian and Gallician Crowns; decidedly declines that deputies from the Hungarian Diet should be sent to the Council of the Empire; and declares that the Hungarian Diet must cease transacting any parliamentary business. In Saturday's sitting of the Upper House the draught address was read and put to the vote. On the motion of Count Szaparys, it was unanimously adopted by acclamation, without any amendment.

The reply of the Diet to the Imperial rescript was to be despatched on Monday to Vienna. A dissolution of the Diet was expected. The moderate party and the party of action are now united.

The *Times*' Pesth correspondent forwards the copy of a Report drawn up by a Committee of the Diet appointed to consider the question of the "Nationalities." It sets forth various points as a project of law in relation to the national rights of individuals and societies, the municipalities, the State authorities, and the Diet. The points referring to religion and education are as follows:—

6. The ecclesiastical authorities freely dispose concerning the administration of their own affairs, and especially concerning the choice of the language to be employed in keeping the register-books (*matrikel*), and for instruction in elementary schools.

7. All religions and nationalities are equally entitled to claim the assistance of the State for such parishes as may be unable to support their own ecclesiastical and educational burdens.

9. It is free to all religions and nationalities to establish upper and lower schools. The choice of the educational system and language of instruction in such schools appertains to the individuals or corporations that found them, as in the case of the similar schools already founded by individual religions and nationalities, with reservation to the Government of the right of inspection.

To the above-named project is subjoined a recommendation in favour of the maintenance of the autonomous rights of the various religions, among which mention is particularly made of those of both the Protestant Confessions, as well as the fundamental Articles (26 and 27 of the year 1790-1) guaranteed to the Non-united Greek Church.

A letter from Pesth, bearing date Aug. 8th, gives an account of the enthusiasm with which Deak's reply to the Rescript was received by the Chamber of Deputies on that day:—

Just before eleven a.m. the galleries were opened to the public as usual, and were speedily crowded; there was a very full attendance of deputies; the ventilation of the temporary place of meeting is most imperfect; the atmosphere was suggestive of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The usual formalities over, Deak rose and was greeted by long and loud applause. He said that the Royal Rescript refused compliance with the national wishes as expressed in the address, and that the wishes of the Throne, as expressed in the first-named document, were such that the nation could not possibly fulfil them. This state of affairs rendered it necessary that the Diet, and through it, the nation, should reply to the Rescript, and he would read to the House a project of address he had drawn up—only, as it was of considerable length, he begged that his friend Deputy Szalay might be permitted to assist him in the reading. This request was, of course, granted. It was a quarter past eleven o'clock when M. Deak began to read the address, and he continued to do so, alternately with Szalay, until two o'clock, exactly at which hour he laid down the last sheet of this voluminous production. Two hours and three quarters of unintermitted and rapid reading; you will observe that if the Emperor's Rescript was here said to be long enough for a pamphlet, the reply to it almost deserves to be called a volume. It did not seem to weary the House; it was listened to with profound attention; the only interruptions were bursts of applause. The document was of course in Hungarian, and has not yet been printed; indeed, there exists, as I am assured, but the one copy. You will not be surprised, then, if my account of its contents be extremely meagre. Fully seven-eighths of it were occupied by a most minute and, as the Hungarians consider, triumphant refutation of the Rescript. The last portion was a summing-up of Hungary's rights, terminating by an emphatic declaration that of those rights as embodied in the constitution of 1848, which was no novelty, but based upon the laws by which Hungary had for three centuries been governed, not one jot would be abated. The nation might be unjustly and forcibly deprived of them; it foresaw a period of suffering in store for it; but circumstances might yet come to pass which would place it in a position to vindicate its just claims. In short, of the energetic and decided nature of the address some idea may be formed from the fact that several deputies of the Left were afterwards heard to express their surprise that M. Deak, the chief of the Moderate party, should have gone so far, and further proof to the same effect will be supplied by what I shall presently tell you of the behaviour of some of the most exalted of the deputies. At the same time, as far as I was able to observe, the address met with the full concurrence of the most moderate and distinguished of Deak's supporters, such as Dessewffy, Lónyay, and especially of Eötvös, which last, pale from recent blood-spitting, and more fit for repose in the country than for excitement in that triple-heated stove, listened with eager countenance to the words of his friend and colleague, and more than once gave the signal of applause.

When Deak laid down his manuscript, a scene of great excitement ensued. The whole Chamber rose to its feet, and there was a perfect storm of "Ejécs." Deak's friends crowded round him to congratulate him. John

Beaze, a deputy of the Left, noted for his vehement declamation and stentorian voice, rushed with the impetuosity of a baited bull into the centre of the arena—into the small open space, that is to say, in front of the President's chair—close to where Deak sits. Amid the storm of applause and excitement it was very difficult to say what the tall athletic Beaze was at: one heard his voice, pitched in its most extravagant key, and his long arms were seen furiously gesticulating, but whether he was swearing eternal friendship to Deak or merely expressing a thirst for his blood, it was difficult to decide. No one seemed uneasy, however, as to the result of his paroxysm, and presently it was possible to distinguish that his wish was to see the address passed unanimously. When the excitement calmed down a little and deputies had resumed their seats, M. Sigmund Bernath, a white-bearded member of the Left, rose to speak, and was listened to with attention and in silence, until, after a few sentences, he expressed his desire that the address they had just heard read should be unanimously voted, and that the resolution which had been drawn up on behalf of the Left should not be brought forward. At this there was a burst of applause and acquiescence, the deputy next to Bernath embraced him, and when, after a few more words, he sat down, Kálmán Tizsa rose from his seat, next to the vacant and crape-covered place of his relative, poor Teleki, and spoke in accordance with what had just been said. The main substance of his words was that, although he would have preferred that the address had been in the form of a resolution, the sentiments it expressed and principles it laid down were those dearest to his heart and conscience, and that he should acquiesce in the proposal of the last speaker. The immediate adoption of the address (unusual until it has been printed) was then put to the vote and carried by an immense majority. As it seemed the whole house rose to its feet, but, on examination from above, one saw that a few remained sitting—certainly not more than thirty, and I doubt if so many, in a crowded Chamber.

An ordinance from the Minister of Finance orders that at present, and during harvest-time, those Hungarian tax-payers who are really indigent are to be treated with indulgence, but that the most energetic measures of severity are to be employed against those solvent persons who refuse to pay the taxes.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Aulic Chancellery for Transylvania, ordering the necessary proposals in reference to the assembling of the Transylvanian Diet to be made before the 10th of August.

According to a letter from Vienna, as many as eighty-two persons arrested on charges of complicity in the riots at Prague had been summarily punished by the magisterial authorities, and twenty-four persons are to be sent for trial upon charges of a grave nature, such as cutting and wounding, resisting violently the police, and similar offences.

The Austrian Ministry are represented to have been surprised and startled by the resolution of the Diet of Agram declining to send representatives to the Council of the Empire. This example will, of course, only strengthen the people of Hungary in their refusal to accept the system offered by Austria. It is believed that the presentation of the Budget of the Empire, appointed for the middle of this month, must inevitably be postponed. In the absence of any Deputies from Hungary, Venetia, Croatia, Istria, and the other places which have declined to send in representatives, the production and discussion of a budget and a system of taxation for the whole empire would be an anomaly, which the Austrian Cabinet could hardly attempt.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Federal Diet held an extraordinary sitting on Monday, in which the last communication from the Danish Government was discussed. The committee on the Schleswig-Holstein question declared that, in consequence of this communication, there was no reason for proposing further measures in reference to the execution of the Federal resolution of the 7th February last.

PRUSSIA.

REASONS WHY THE KING DECLINES TO VISIT CHALONS.

The *Cologne Gazette* has a statement on this subject. While desiring an interview with the Emperor Napoleon the King is restrained from visiting Chalons by the state of his health, especially after the late attempt on his life. He is moreover, unwilling to make a State visit before his coronation. For a less ceremonious visit, which might be made later either from Ostend or Baden, those motives would no longer exist before the festivities of the Coronation.

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has published a pamphlet to prove the superiority of constitutional Government to any personal rule. His argument is that no man can be wise enough to meet the varied necessities of a great population, and his pamphlet has been received by the public with an intelligible interest.

SWITZERLAND.

The Italian Government has informed the Federal Council that the decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly belonging to the Swiss regiments in the service of Francis II., has been cancelled. The note of the Italian Government regrets, however, that the Swiss Government has caused the publication of the despatches of M. Tourte, Swiss Minister at Turin, on this subject.

A new subject of controversy has arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation. The gendarmerie of the Canton de Vaud some time since arrested a Frenchman in the Valley of Dappes, which is a disputed territory. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have forwarded a protest against this act of sovereignty exercised on the French

territory. It is announced that the Government of Berne is puzzled to know how to treat this untoward event.

POLAND.

MORE DISTURBANCES AT WARSAW.

THORN, August 11.—On Thursday evening last a conflict took place between the people and the military, in consequence of the latter having interfered to prevent an illumination of the city. One person was killed and several were arrested. On Friday Warsaw continued in a very disturbed state. A great concourse of people assembled in the Methstrasse, notwithstanding the request made to them to disperse. The military marched up, but were afterwards withdrawn. Great agitation prevails.

THORN, August 11 (Evening).—Since yesterday evening troops and artillery have been placed in all the public gardens and squares of Warsaw.

It is said that the Emperor's acceptance of M. Wielopolski's resignation has arrived at Warsaw.

THORN, August 12.—The Governor of Warsaw caused placards to be posted up in the city yesterday, warning the public to abstain from making any demonstrations to-day, and prohibiting, under severe penalties, all festivities and the closing of shops.

THORN, August 12 (Evening).—A proclamation issued by the chief of the police at Warsaw declares the statement that one man had been killed in the late disturbances to be totally unfounded, and says that one person only had been slightly wounded. The proclamation adds—"The recent disturbances have compelled the authorities to take precautionary measures against the disloyalty created by turbulent people."

It is said that M. Lambert's appointment as Governor of Poland will be cancelled, and that M. de Kisseff will be appointed in his stead.

APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

On the 10th of July a numerous deputation waited on Colonel Staunton, the British Consul at Warsaw, while several thousands of people crowded in the street, and presented him with the following address:—

WARSAW TO ENGLAND.

I, stained with the blood of my martyred children, in widow's weeds, a slave with fetters on my hands,—I, living held in the grave, send to thee, O British nation, my words of gratitude! The voices of the members of thy honourable Commons, the voices of thy industrious towns, have removed the mysterious seal from the tomb in which violence and indifference have interred Poland. The appeal to God of my tears and of my blood has been answered by the lips of a noble people; glory be to Him, and thanks to thee, England! With all that remains in me of life after my long martyrdom, with all that is undying within me, I bless thy people, old and young, thy women, thy sons, and thy daughters to everlasting freedom and happiness. May thy holy patrons ever intercede for thee before the Almighty, as thou, O honoured, unimpaired, and happy England, hast interceded for forsaken, mangled, and crucified Poland.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Daily News*:—

The moral strength of the agitation in the kingdom of Poland has not only not diminished, but is becoming every day more active and extended, and strikingly shows the power and vitality of the national feeling, which has penetrated to all parts of ancient Poland, including the provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine. The Russian Government, on the other hand, instead of yielding to the general demand for reform, wastes its powers in impotent efforts to crush the feeling of nationality which pervades the country, and which stimulates the Poles to a perseverance for which they have not hitherto obtained credit. Warsaw, for instance, has been transformed by its influence from the gayest city in Europe, next to Paris, into a body of labourers, who work unceasingly amid blood and tears for a better and happier fortune. All pleasure and amusement is given up; the whole country is in mourning, and steadily perseveres in its labours for the development of its moral resurrection. The news of Mr. Hennessy's motion in the Lower House, and that of Lord Harrowby in the Upper, and the debates which were their consequence, had the best effect here. It is true that these debates had no practical result; but this was not expected. The expression of opinion which was elicited regarding Poland's rights, and of sympathy for her misfortunes, produced the greatest enthusiasm and friendship for England.

A remarkable letter appeared in the journals of Polish Prussia, which appears to have been written by Prince Adam Czartoryski on the very eve of his demise. In it he exhorts the Emigration to hope, and diligence, and discretion, and union. His sons, Ladislas and Witold, and his relatives pledged to the cause of Liberation, he beseeches to continue faithful. At the close he says,—“I thank God with humble gratitude that he permits me, after an age of anguish, to contemplate the dawn of the resurrection of my country. In the course of a long existence, I have acquired the conviction that the hand of the Almighty has been heavy upon us, not for our ruin, but for our discipline.”

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, after setting forth the opinions which have been lately given respecting the possibility of the cession of Sardinia to France, declares that the recent language of Earl Russell was not required to persuade it that no compromise of the kind between the new kingdoms of Italy and France could take place without seriously endangering the peace of Europe.

SPAIN.

The jury has acquitted the journal *La Discusion*, prosecuted for having published a Democratic political programme, demanding the establishment of a single Chamber and the independence of the Church.

TURKEY.

Aali Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier. The Imperial Hatt, in announcing this appointment, states that it had been deemed necessary to relieve Mehemet Pasha of his functions, and says, “We are convinced of thy fidelity, intelligence, and prudence. Thou wilt be able to worthily fulfil my instructions relative to the great affairs of Europe.” Fuad Pasha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Kiamil Pasha President of the Council of Justice.

Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience of the Sultan to-day. His reception was most warm. In replying to the congratulations of Sir Henry Bulwer, the Sultan expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England and his determination to effect large reforms.

Pensions have been granted to the recently-dismissed members of the Grand Council.

A forthcoming general circulation of caimes is announced.

The *Patrie* publishes the following despatch from Constantinople, dated the 8th inst.:—“In view of the state of things in the Herzegovina, Servia, and the Principalities, the Porte has decided to send all the available troops of the army into Roumelia.”

SYRIA.

The *Presse* of this evening asserts that at the end of July great agitation prevailed in Damascus and in some other towns of Syria. The Ulemas, says the *Presse*, endeavoured to excite the people to arise against the Maronites, but the agitation ceased when the arrest of the Ulemas was ordered by Daoud Effendi.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is an extract of a letter in the *Times*, dated Vancouver's Island, June 10th—

I have been absent from Victoria for six months, and find the place in a state of stagnation on my return. The progress of the town is checked. Business is dull, the population would seem to have decreased, and much gloom and dissatisfaction prevail for the moment. These untoward effects are said to be caused by the large exodus to the mines of British Columbia, and if this be the true cause the present stagnation is only temporary. The exodus of miners is felt only because of the smallness of our population. The fact is, that all classes are disappointed at the meagreness of the immigration, and unless some scheme for the encouragement of settlers from the mother country is set on foot, the colony must languish for want of a population sufficient to make it prosperous. The exciting news from the interior of British Columbia of the discovery of new and very rich diggings, extending over a large space of country, carried away in the spring from Victoria all who could go to seek their fortunes in the El Dorado of New Caledonia. Labourers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and nearly all the bone and sinew of the place have left for a temporary sojourn in the sister colony—most of them to a district known as Cerreboenf (pronounced Cariboo), 500 miles from the mouth of Fraser River, where the richest “strikes” are reported to have been made. The results, as far as known, are favourable, for considerable quantities of gold dust are beginning to come down.—*Times*.

WESTERN AFRICA.

ENGLISH CONFLICT WITH THE NATIVES, 2,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Ethiopians have arrived with the usual mails. The news by this steamer is rather important, and it shows that the slave-trade, so far from decreasing, is rapidly reviving, and that the illegal traffic is carried on chiefly under the American flag. At Porto Novo matters continued unsettled; and the *West African Herald* gives the following description of the

BATTLE OF PORTO NOVO.

It has already been noted that, four months ago, the late Mr. Foote, Consul at Lagos, went up to Porto Novo, in the gunboat Brune, for the purpose of negotiating with the King of that place. The King having refused to accede to the treaty, and treated the Consul's message with contempt, Mr. Foote caused a shot to be fired over the town. This having produced no effect, some shots were fired into the town, and the Brune left the place. The Portnovians, much elated at the departure of the Brune, congratulated themselves, and declared that if the vessel came again they would have her up on the beach, and convert her into a war-canoë for the King.

On the 26th of April last, the Consul went up with a considerable force to recommence hostilities. Commodore Edmonstone commanded in person. The following is from the native journal, *Iwe Irowin*, published at Abbeokuta:—

“The expedition consisted of the Brune and Fideliter. Each of these had attached to it a number of boats—ten, it is stated. Four of these were armed with 24 and 12-pounder howitzers, the remaining six were rocket-boats. The expedition reached the barrier above Badagry at four p.m. on the afternoon of Thursday, and after two hours' work hard pulling and hauling the sailors effected a narrow passage, which was forced by the Fideliter. She was immediately followed by the Brune, and thus in the space of two hours and a-half was overcome what it had taken the Portnovians six weeks and more to prepare. Some Iso canoes made a miserable attempt to save their reputation by firing a few shots, but a rocket or two from the long fifty-two of the Brune sent them flying up the river at their best pace. Next morning at seven a.m. the flotilla had reached Porto Novo; and as soon as they came abreast of the town a heavy musketry fire was opened upon them from both sides of the river, which, however, was not replied to by the English for some little time. When once the boats opened fire with rockets, shell, and shot, it was vigorous and well-directed, so much so that within an hour the town was in flames, which gradually increased until they rose high above the lofty trees that hitherto afforded the inhabitants grateful shade. The Iso canoes again took to flight, and remained through the day far out of gunshot, and watched the game of war in tolerable security. The boats of the squadron were in two divisions, one under the Commodore, the second under Captain Raby, of her

Majesty's ship *Alecto*. Finding the town burning furiously in their rear, the defenders of this den of infamy ran for the beach, and advantage was taken of this by Captain Raby, V.C., who was in his gig with two men, to land and spike a gun—not, however, without being severely wounded by the explosion of the gun during the act of spiking. Seeing that the natives had not plucked up courage to cut off this party, permission was given to about fifty marines and blue-jackets to land, in order to set on fire some well-built houses that had hitherto withstood the rockets and flames.

“The landing was effected without molestation, and a new quarter of the town was hereby set fire to. It appears that the warriors had not up to this time retreated from the town, for Captain A. T. Jones, 2nd West India Regiment, encountered one standing in a doorway, whom he shot with his revolver, and met a second, whom he was about also to despatch, when his revolver missed fire, and had the native rushed at him he must have cut him down before he could draw his sword; but, deeming prudence the better part of valour, he took to his heels and hid himself.

“The town now being in this quarter thoroughly fired, at 11.30 the troops re-embarked, and returned to their ships and dined. At one o'clock, being refreshed, and a fresh supply of ammunition served out, the boats of Captain Raby's division formed in line abreast, and advanced within fifteen yards of the reeds from whence the natives still kept up a brisk fire from a point rather lower than where the gunboats had anchored, and where it was subsequently discovered they had an ambuscade. From this point it was found difficult to dislodge them, until rockets and round shot found out their weak point, and sent them flying in all directions. Great havoc was committed in their retreating ranks by the grape and canister of the boats, as well as the well-directed shots of the marines. The opportunity was now seized upon by Captains Raby and Jones to land and spike a second gun and carry off the last flag. It was now seen how great had been the havoc inflicted upon the enemy, by whose own account they admit their loss to be 1,000 killed and as many wounded. After this the firing became very weak and desultory, so the English amused themselves by firing shot and shell at the principal houses left standing. About four p.m. the gunboats and flotilla steamed away for Lagos and rejoined the squadron outside the bar. The vessels composing it have since steamed off in various directions. The loss on the side of the English was only one man killed and five slightly wounded.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The King of Bokhara, worsted in an encounter with the rebels, applied to the Russians for aid, and the Russian general directed a large force to proceed to Bokhara. The opportunity has thus occurred for the active interference of the Russians in the political affairs of the states of Central Asia. Dost Mahomed has given orders to his lieutenant, Ufzul Khan, to give all possible aid to the rebels in the event of the Russians assisting the other party.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail, we have advices from Bombay to July 12, and from Calcutta via Bombay to June 26.

Rain has fallen in great abundance all over India. The present season bids fair in this respect to form a parallel to that which succeeded the famine of 1837-38. In some places the young rice plants, the sugar cane, and the indigo plants have suffered severely. The total fall of rain in Bombay amounts to about forty-five inches.

The Famine Relief Committees are performing their labours well in the North-West Provinces. Nearly 10,000 people are being daily fed with cooked food in Delhi alone, and fully that number in the district are relieved in the same way. About 1,000 poor widows obtain weekly relief in money, at the Delhi Gate. One thousand rupees a month are distributed to families of respectability now reduced to poverty, but ashamed to be seen seeking charity. About 10,000 persons are employed daily in some kind of work by the Relief Society and Government. At Agra about 2,000 are daily employed on the relief works, and on the Futtoghur branch of the Ganges Canal about 4,000. So in other places.

Great and increasing distress prevails in Peshawur. Villages are being depopulated. Famine is said to exist in Cabul.

The application of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a direct communication between Suez and Kurrachee, and for accelerating the mails between Bombay and the latter place, has been rejected by the Secretary of State for India.

The following telegram has been received from Malta:—

CALCUTTA (via Trieste), July 8.—A deficit in the revenue is apprehended, in consequence of the fall in the price of opium. Mr. Denison has returned from the district of the Godavery. It is reported that the Supreme Government has ordered the Godavery works to be proceeded with immediately.

CALCUTTA, July 15. (By telegraph to Point de Galle.)—The condition of the indigo plantations in the Tirhoot district is worse, in consequence of the excessive fall of rain. The indigo produce in Bengal is bad.

CHINA.

Telegraphic advices from Shanghai are to June 19. A good understanding prevails between the foreign representatives and the Chinese at Peking. The river Yangtze has risen above Nankin. The country about Hankow is under water, and the inhabitants are becoming alarmed.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Melbourne to June 25. Heale's Ministry has been defeated, and has appealed to the country. The shipments of gold since last mail amount to 89,645 ounces.

The following are the departures of gold ships

since the last mail:—The Koh-i-noor, with 115oz.; the Orwell, with 38,750oz.; the Water Nymph, with 50,768oz.; total, 89,645oz.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from New Zealand is most gloomy. Sedition is spreading among the natives. The Governor has issued a proclamation demanding obedience.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

LA PAROLE D'HONNEUR IN AMERICA.—Apropos of negroes, it is confidently asserted that a corps of them is employed by the Confederates for camp duty, if not for fighting, and that they were certainly employed to guard the prisoners, to the intense anger of Federalists. One officer who came in says he was actually in their custody. He escaped, by a method not often resorted to by officers, for he pledged his word of honour he would not attempt to go away if he were allowed to go for a drink of water, and when he had done so he made the best of his way to Washington, and told the anecdote in society, among whom was a member of the British Legation.—*Mr. Russell's Letter.*

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ANTIGUA AT EARTHQUAKE.—The report quoted from the *New York Herald* of the almost total destruction of the island of Antigua by an earthquake, and the loss of 2,000 lives, is believed to be entirely without foundation. The statement is said to have been received from the captain of a steamer arrived at Halifax from St. Thomas's and Bermuda, but, as the dates brought from Bermuda by the vessel in question were to the 12th of July, and she must consequently have left St. Thomas's on or before the 8th, it is plain that the last direct steamer with dates from St. Thomas's to the 15th would have brought us the intelligence if any such event had happened.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—We are happy to inform our readers that the result of Mr. Cheetham's canvass, as hitherto ascertained, affords the most flattering augury of success. This, however, is no reason why the adherents of the Liberal cause should relax in their endeavours, for they have wily adversaries to deal with; and, moreover, it should not be forgotten that it is highly important that Mr. Cheetham should be returned by as large a majority as possible. We would, therefore, earnestly enjoin all Liberal voters who can by any possibility avoid it, not to allow any engagement to interfere with their duly recording their votes in favour of Mr. Cheetham on the polling day.—*Manchester Examiner.* A correspondent of the *Weekly Register* says:—

It is a mistake to suppose that the Tory candidate, Mr. Turner, is to have the support of the Catholics in the forthcoming election. A few Catholic landlords may certainly vote for him, but the bulk of the Catholic body are not likely to aid in returning the man who voted for the Nunneries Bill, and whose fierce and violent attacks on the Catholic Church, at the Liverpool Amphitheatre, are not yet forgotten. Without doubt Mr. Cheetham, the opponent of a State Church, and the advocate of civil and religious liberty, will be preferred to the friend of the notorious M'Neil. I may add, that Richard Shell, Esq., Nicholas Blundell, Esq., T. W. Blundell, Esq., and C. J. Corbally, Esq., Catholics who possess and are entitled to the full confidence and respect of their co-religionists, are on the committee for promoting the return of the Liberal candidate.

The nomination is fixed for Wednesday, the polling for Saturday.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 14, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, August 3.

(Per North America, by telegraph to Father Point and via Londonderry.)

The war news is unimportant.

Congress has passed the Tariff and Direct Tax Bills, the latter for the sum of 20,000,000 dols. Bills have also been passed levying a duty of 15c. on tea, 4c. on coffee, 2c. on sugar, and a tax of three per cent. on incomes above 800 dols. A bill ordering the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes has likewise been passed.

The Fulton has arrived out.

The Norwegian, which left Londonderry on the 19th ult., passed Father Point on the evening of the 3rd inst. On the 29th ult., during a fog, she struck on the reef of rocks thirty-six miles S.E. of the north point of Anticosti.

The Norwegian threw a large portion of her cargo overboard, and was adrift all the time. On the 2nd of August the passengers were put on board the United Kingdom, and the same night the Norwegian came off undamaged and proceeded on her voyage. The mails were put on board a schooner on the 31st ult., but owing to light head winds had not on the 3rd inst. arrived at Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 3.

The Canadian crops are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

DESPATCH OF BARON RICASOLI.

The following are the most important portions of Baron Ricasoli's circular, dated Turin, July 31, addressed to the Italian diplomatic representatives abroad:—

The Italians have not forgotten the solemn words which our august and generous ally addressed to them on touching the soil of liberated Lombardy: "Be all soldiers to-day, that you may to-morrow be the free citizens of a great nation." For military service forms citizens to temperance and discipline, gives them the consciousness of their own dignity and strength, and renders them familiar with all those many and austere virtues which are necessary to the exercise and preservation of liberty. Moreover, if good armies are indispensable for the defence of the precious acquisitions of the nation, by the confidence with which a well-armed people inspires its friends, and the respect which it imposes upon enemies, they are also a powerful means of obtaining pacific triumphs; or else, when notwithstanding our endeavours, peace is disturbed, these armies serve to render a perturbation which we would not have provoked, less durable and less fatal to the general interests of Europe.

And now, if we cast a glance on the path in which we have hitherto walked, and if we measure it with the grandeur of events, it seems to me that we have the right to feel great satisfaction. But if we cast our eyes on the road we have still to go, we see that it is rough, difficult, full of snares and perils. We are not, however, alarmed at it, and we venture to repeat with just pride that Italy has been made one. Yes, Italy is created, although part of Italy is still under the power of the foreigner; for we are certain that Europe, seeing us well organised, well armed, and strong, will be convinced of our right to possess altogether our territory, and will find a guarantee of repose and peace by favouring the restitution of the part which is wanting to us; for we are convinced that Europe, in learning to know us better, will become persuaded that we, a people essentially Catholic, understand better than any other the true interests of the Church, when we ask her to divest herself of the feudal rights which a barbarous age gave her, and which are incompatible with civilisation, offering her in exchange independence and full and entire liberty in the exercise of her holy ministry, and the gratitude and respect of a regenerated nation. We well know that old Europe still looks upon us with a distrustful eye, and that she reproaches us with the disturbances which sadden the southern provinces and the uncertainty of our internal organisation. But Europe knows the old origin of those disturbances; she has, in the Congress of Paris, stigmatised the depraved system which corrupted and debased that people. We are now sure that in the sun of liberty their generous instinct will assume new vigour, and that Italy will derive her most reliable support precisely from those facts which now constitute our greatest internal dangers. We will neither attempt to conceal or affect to diminish their importance; but we beg that the old causes which produced them, and the present investigations which perpetuate them by misusing a generous protection granted for the noblest purposes may be taken into consideration. We wish it to be remarked that no nation has ever seen four different systems of government fall, and constituted its unity with fewer commotions in so short a time.

The spectacle of our union, of the marvellous moderation of that people which has just arisen to an independent life of its own, must persuade every impartial mind that Italy left to herself, freed from all the external dangers which still threaten her, put in possession of all the conditions necessary for her existence, will be as our august King expressed his conviction in opening the first Italian Parliament, a guarantee of order and peace for Europe—a powerful agent of universal civilisation.

I authorise you, sir, to make of this despatch whatever use you may think most likely to benefit our country.

RICASOLI,

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A letter from Turin of the 9th says:—The Marquis Treccchi, ex-orderly officer to the King, and now a colonel in the southern army, is going to Capriera next week. It has been observed that on all grand occasions Colonel Treccchi is the medium of communication between the King and Garibaldi. It was Treccchi who took the letter to Sicily which the King wrote to beg Garibaldi not to cross the Straits. It is naturally supposed, therefore, that Treccchi must have some important mission now.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

A Paris letter in the *Daily News* dated Monday, says:—The following lithographed correspondence, which will be sent from Paris this evening to the offices of all the provincial journals, goes to confirm the important news which I was enabled to send you on Friday last:—

Although M. de Mérode is still minister, I have reason to know that the cabinets of Paris and Turin are unceasingly pursuing negotiations with the Pontifical Government for a solution of the Roman question. It is even affirmed to day that the solution has been found, and as this good news reaches me from a very sure source, I think myself warranted in sending it to you. It is believed that the papacy will be confined to the Leonine city; that the Pope will have a noble guard, and a flag with the Pontifical arms; a considerable budget, the right to send as heretofore apostolic nuncios to the courts of the great powers, and that his spiritual authority and independence will be guaranteed in the most complete manner. On these conditions it is expected that the French army will be recalled from Rome towards the end of September. I need not say I give these rumours under all reserve.

The *Presse* observes upon a denial of the *Constitutionnel* that there is to be a mixed French and Italian garrison in Rome;—"This is of no importance; public opinion cares little about the means; what it wants is the end."

A Turin letter of the 9th confirms the report that Father Passaglia has come thither to take soundings with a view to a compromise, and says that this

Jesuit, seeing that St. Peter's bark must go down, is trying at least to save the oars.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 13, 5.45 P.M.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Boulevard de Malesherbes has just commenced. An immense number of persons are present. The weather is magnificent. M. Haussmann, prefect of the Seine, will deliver a speech.

The *Pays* of this evening says:—"It is asserted that the Emperor will speak a few words on the occasion."

The Emperor will set out to-morrow for Chalons.

ROME AND NAPLES.

ROME, August 11.

Mgr. de Mérode will remain in the Ministry. His altercation with General Goyon has not interrupted the good understanding of the Pope with France.

The Archbishop of Chambéry, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, two Spanish prelates, and Mgr. Quaglia and Bedini will be made cardinals in the Consistory to be held on the 16th of September.

Prince Chigi has been appointed Papal Nuncio at Paris.

Rome is tranquil, and the Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

MARSEILLES, August 13.

The Neapolitan journals the *Nazionale* and the *Democrazia*, received here by to-day's mail, announce that General Cialdini had arrested several persons—among others a Frenchman, by name Thomas Dagrou.

Letters from Rome state that General Goyon had made a search at the convent of Casamodi, and a other points of the Roman frontiers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, August 13.

The Emperor will receive the Presidents of both Houses of the Hungarian Diet at two o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday).

PESTH, August 13 (Evening).

The *Pesther Lloyd's* is printed to-day on only one half sheet. As an excuse for this, it states that a strike of the printers at all the typographic establishments has taken place.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 13.

The following official communication has been published, stating the nature of the recent concessions made to Holstein:—"Germany had demanded that for the current financial year the contributions of Holstein from its special revenues to the common budget of the monarchy should be provisionally limited to the quota allotted to Holstein by the normal budget of 1836. Denmark has consented to this demand."

POLAND.

CRACOW, August 13.

Popular feeling at Warsaw is very much excited. The people hope that a national Polish Government will soon be established. A newspaper, under the title of the *Phare*, has for some time past been secretly circulating in Warsaw. A circular has been recently distributed, warning the judges not to yield to the influence of the Government in trying the persons arrested during the late disturbances at Modlin.

THORN, August 13.

The national *fête* was celebrated at Warsaw yesterday, notwithstanding the prohibition of the authorities. The Bourse and all the counting houses and shops were closed. The churches were filled by large congregations. In the evening the city was illuminated. An imposing military force, with artillery, were stationed in the streets. Some arrests have taken place.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 13.

Disturbances have taken place at St. Ubes on account of the imposition of fresh taxes and the introduction of new weights and measures. Troops were despatched there this afternoon.

WEST INDIES.

The West India and Pacific mails have arrived. If Antigua has been destroyed by an earthquake, as reported from the American continent, the people of Antigua themselves do not seem to know it, for the news thence, at a date later than assigned to the calamity, says nothing about it. Commercial news from Jamaica is more satisfactory, the cotton question being of growing importance there. The other islands also send favourable reports. The news from the Pacific coast is of the ordinary character—dictatorial changes and political excitement.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were rather extensive, and, for the time of year, the supply of new samples were large. For these the demand ruled steady, at from 56s. to 66s. per quarter; but old parcels were quite unsaleable, even at a considerable reduction in value. The show of foreign wheat was large. Good and fine descriptions fairly supported previous rates; otherwise, the quotations ruled somewhat easier. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at late currencies. The trade for barely was dull, at barely late rates. New malting was obtainable at from 35s. to 40s. per quarter. In malt very little was doing, on former terms. All kinds of oats were a dull sale, and Russian qualities were quite 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans were scarce, and sold at previous rates. New white peas, 40s.; and new gray do., 38s. to 40s. per quarter. The flour trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861.

SUMMARY.

A tropical heat, registered on Monday at 110 deg. of Fahrenheit, in the streets of the metropolis, is really the best news of the week, however inconvenient to those whom necessity prevents from seeking the sea-side breezes, or the coolness of Alpine regions. Who dare grumble when every day of this brilliant sunshine, if we are to take the estimate of the *Times*, makes this country the richer by something like two millions? Throughout the broad fields of England the golden grain is being gathered in in splendid condition, and another three weeks of the magnificent weather already vouchsafed us will suffice to secure plenty for the coming year—a crop of average yield and superior quality. Farmers are looking cheerful and contented, and so great is the abundance of grain in the country, both of home and foreign growth, that, contrary to almost uniform custom at this season, prices are falling instead of rising.

Crowned heads, as well as those of more plebeian extraction, are on their travels. The Emperor of the French has been drinking the waters at Vichy, and has returned sufficiently recruited to encounter the fatigues of camp life at Chalons. Disappointed of a visit from the King of Prussia, whose health it is now said requires abstinence from public ceremonies, the Emperor Napoleon has had the opportunity of showing his hospitality to the King of Sweden and his son. These Scandinavian princes have crossed the Channel to pay their respects to Queen Victoria at Osborne, who for her part, and to the general gratification, is about to seek in the beautiful scenery of the Emerald Isle and the exuberant loyalty of her Irish subjects a relief from the great sorrow that has so long weighed upon her spirits. There can be no doubt that her Majesty's reception on the other side of St. George's Channel will be as hearty as that already given to her eldest son, especially as the conclusion of a new contract to the Galway Ocean Steamer Packet Company is understood, if not concluded.

Mr. Lever has, by force of political considerations of questionable soundness, really got this Irish job once more on its legs. Another success seems to await him. Archduke Maximilian, the sailor-prince of Austria, and the most liberal of the Hapsburgs, is here on business as well as pleasure. The long-talked-of line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste is to be shortly started, or at least talked about. The occasion is rather inopportune. It is impossible to forget that at the moment when the Austrian Government is indulging in these speculative schemes it is attempting to subvert the independence of the country which is the mainstay of the empire. The Hungarian Chambers have as one man refused to accept the edicts of Francis Joseph in preference to their own ancient constitution. It is unfortunate, we think, that just as M. Deak has, amid an outburst of patriotism that reminds us of our own constitutional struggles, read a reply to the royal Rescript, which refuses to surrender the laws by which Hungary had for three centuries been governed, and calmly contemplates

suffering and coercion as the result of this firmness, Englishmen should be grasping by proxy the Imperial hands which in a few weeks may be red with the blood of his outraged subjects.

Italian statesmen know as little of rest as Hungarian patriots. In a despatch to foreign governments, Baron Ricasoli reviews the first session of the Italian Parliament, recounts the useful measures that have been passed, the zeal with which the policy of Italy's "illustrious statesman" has been carried out, and the unanimity and moderation of representatives drawn from all parts of the Peninsula. This masterly sketch of the events of the last few months fully justifies the Baron in concluding "that Italy left to herself, freed from all the external dangers which still threaten her, put in possession of all the conditions necessary for her existence, will be, as our august King expressed his conviction in opening the first Italian Parliament, a guarantee of order and peace for Europe, a powerful agent of universal civilisation."

As the proofs accumulate that General Cialdini is effectually mastering the brigandage of Naples and drying up the resources of the ex-Bourbon King, there are renewed symptoms of panic in the College of Cardinals. It can hardly be without some purpose that the discussion of the Roman difficulty is so prominently kept up in the Paris press, and the Mérode scandal so frequently probed. Various plans of compromise by which the French troops might be withdrawn from Rome are being broached, but they all lack that necessary ingredient—the Papal acceptance—without which the Emperor Napoleon has so far feared to act. Once more Italy appeals to the Catholic Church through Baron Ricasoli, asking her "to divest herself of the feudal rights which a barbarous age gave her, and which are incompatible with civilisation, offering her in exchange independence and full and entire liberty in the exercise of her holy ministry, and the gratitude and respect of a regenerated nation." Are we to suppose that this public appeal is only a cover for more private negotiations at Rome, or of some transaction, not yet matured, between the Courts of Paris and Turin? At all events, the obstinacy and bitterness of the Ultramontanes and the language of French Government organs indicate a very strained "situation."

The news from America shows us how serious have been the consequences to the Federal prestige of the disaster at Bull's Run. The three-month's volunteers, those who have seen some service, and who were becoming inured to war, are returning to their homes, and their places supplied by raw levies who have to begin *de novo*. Those autumnal weeks that General Scott had set apart for a real campaign will waste away in preparation, unless the Confederates assume the aggressive. But they are apparently as little able to assume the offensive as their foes. General Beauregard cannot advance for lack of the means of transport, but he is likely to find inaction, with an enormous army to maintain in the interim, not less embarrassing. Both sides are in the same plight, and each is doubtless watching with no little anxiety the effect of recent events upon the hesitating States. In Kentucky, it appears, the Secessionists are raising their head, in Maryland there are only kept down by military demonstrations. There are signs of reaction along the Mississippi, "Missouri is anything but safe, Cairo is menaced," and the plan of operations from Fort Monroe has been spoiled. The difficulties of the case and the speculations arising out of them are stated in the desponding mercantile letters summarised in the *Times*:—"Some persons now express a belief that the North will have to acknowledge the South before the end of the year, but the real tendency of events seems to be more and more in the direction of a state of affairs that will render both parties glad of a compromise. The Federal troops are stated to have evacuated both Harper's Ferry and Hampton, and much anxiety was evidently felt as to the safety of Washington. The opinion was, however, that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Confederates to attack that city. If defeated, they would lose all the prestige gained at Bull's Run; and, if successful, they would again unite the North against them as one man; while, if they abstain from needlessly arousing animosity and remain on the defensive, the North, it is asserted, will soon divide into two parties, an event which would greatly interfere, not only with enlistment, but with the raising of money. The expenses of the Federal Government are enormous, being estimated by a good authority at considerably more than 200,000*l.* per diem. The Six per Cent. Treasury Notes are already at four discount, and, as they have only twelve months to run, this is equal to the rate of ten per cent. interest. As they were being issued as fast as possible a further depreciation seemed imminent."

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

THE battle at Bull's Run, which terminated so disastrously for the Federalists, although still incomprehensible, is beginning to be better understood. The smoke and dust of the conflict, as they gradually roll aside, reveal to the wondering world many secrets, some of which tend to abate our surprise at the defeat sustained by the Northerners, others to heighten our doubts of their ultimate success.

There can be no question, we think, that the battle was a strategic blunder, but a political necessity. The strong position taken up by General Beauregard at Manassas Gap, the careful manner in which he had turned it to account, the advantage which invariably belongs to those who act on the defensive, the superior number of troops he had under his command, and the more efficient manner in which they were officered, rendered it a matter of extreme doubtfulness whether he could be dislodged even by an overwhelming force most skillfully handled. General Scott knew this. As a military tactician he saw no good end to be answered by running his head against a wall. Unfortunately, the Commander-in-chief was subordinate to a party of scheming politicians, and the battle at Bull's Run was fought to restore to the Cabinet their waning popularity. Every one sees clearly enough now, what the veteran soldier saw clearly enough from the first, that the "Grand Army" was put upon a work which no reasonable judge could have expected it to accomplish.

In the next place, it is evident that in addition to the perilous enterprise upon which it was hurried, the Federal army was deficient in almost all the qualifications requisite to a decisive success. No one in his senses will accuse the Americans, whether Northern or Southern, of any lack of bravery, or of a readiness to lose their presence of mind in the face of imminent danger. Perhaps, of the thousands who ran headlong from that battle-field, nor stopped until within sight of Washington, there were very few individuals who were personal cowards, or who, under favouring circumstances, would not have confronted far greater peril than any encountered at Bull's Run, without betraying an emotion of fear. But armies, just in proportion to the numbers of the men who compose them, require something more than individual courage. They must know and feel that they are moved by a competent mind. The "Grand Army" was a singular but most unfortunate agglomeration of men, many of whom were riff-raff amenable to no discipline, susceptible to no patriotic enthusiasm, governed by no *esprit de corps*. Large numbers, it is true, consisted of better classes of citizens—but even they, estimable as they may have been in their peaceful avocations, were but ill qualified by their previous training to encounter the terrible drudgery, the petty privations, the common hardships, and the total self-abnegation of a soldier's life. Combined with the most inflated confidence in themselves individually, and in the army as an instrument of conquest, most of them exhibited also an entire lack of confidence in the technical knowledge or military skill of their officers. And, by all accounts, the majority of those officers were painfully incapable without ever suspecting it themselves. Conceive now, several thousands of men, led into a position which defies their bravest efforts, and finding when death is busy around them that they have been placed there by conceit, ignorance and mischance, and that there is no governing will able to extricate them, and the surprise will be, not that so many fled in disorder, but that they fought so many hours without flinching, and inflicted upon their enemies so severe a loss.

The defeat at Bull's Run does not appear to have opened the eyes of the Northerners to the secret of these weakness. Should the war be protracted, their people will probably miss the moral they have to learn, until several successive defeats have forced it upon them. They have to find out that in this world, and especially in the more serious of its affairs, there must be some co-relation between causes and effects. They seem to have deemed it sufficient to authorise President Lincoln to call for 500,000 volunteers, and 100,000,000 dollars, to wipe out the disgrace of their recent defeat. But of what use will these men prove, even if they are forthcoming, until they are drilled into military habits, and are fused into one body by a military spirit? Not until they can be wielded as a thoroughly compact machine, not until they have accustomed themselves to move together, not until sharp discipline has put every man of them in his place and is strong enough to keep him there, will this half a million of men be really formidable to their foes. For a long time to come, they will be a mob rather than an army—all the more liable to panics because of their unwieldy numbers. If, as volunteers, they are to be enlisted for a short term only, their

time will be up just as they are becoming qualified to do some service. The regiments which have recently gone home, leaving the capital in danger, and the enemy almost within sight, are doing just what all volunteers, called out on the American system, may be fairly expected to do. In the War of Independence they did precisely the same thing, and General Washington had to bemoan the same frustration of his plans as General Scott now does. The real truth is, that large armies can only be efficiently wielded by despotic rulers; and the larger they are, the more despotically they must be ruled. The American people are wholly disqualified—we say it to their credit—for a long succession of campaigns. They are too incurably addicted to individual freedom—too impatient of restraint—too impulsive and restless—and, let us add, too intolerant of superiority of any kind, to carry on a long war. They are in a hurry; they still imagine that they can make short work with their Southern brethren; they still put their faith in doing things on a gigantic scale. They have yet to discover that an efficient army is a thing of slow growth, not to be extemporised from a people accustomed only to peaceful pursuits—not to be brought to perfection without long and sore trials. American energy and impetuosity may do many things—American patriotism may provide abundance of raw material—but all the energy in the world, even when associated with the most fervid patriotism, will not produce, at a few weeks' notice, an army likely to prove of much account in the science of modern warfare.

But there is a further consideration, and one lying still deeper down in the philosophy of facts, which makes us bode failure to the purpose of the Northerners. An early defeat, even when it amounts to disaster, does not necessarily imply the certainty of eventual discomfiture. But a defeat such as that at Bull's Run, occasioned by causes which time, patience, and discipline are alone fitted to remove, must be regarded as of evil augury, save where the defeated can fall back upon strong moral ground. The resolutions of men must be refreshed and vivified by thoughts and feelings lying at the very depths of their being, if they are required to make great sacrifices, not once for all, but repeatedly, in long succession. There is no persistence in mere political passion—there is not much even in national resentment. When their patience has been well tried, their pride moderated by disappointment, their commercial pursuits brought to a stand still, and their pockets drained by taxation, the Northerners will begin, if not before, to ask themselves what is the real value of the object for which they are entailing upon themselves such frightful misery. They are not in the field to put down slavery—they are not doing battle for political independence—they are not fighting for their homes and their altars—they are contending for the perpetuation of a union which, however it might minister to their national vanity, did nothing to develop their national virtues. Should the North succeed in subjugating the South, the conquest would bring with it deeper humiliation than can come of allowing the South to go her way—for the North cannot be politically associated with the South without abetting her in her infamous and suicidal policy. This will become apparent before long, and the North, unable to sustain its own enthusiasm through a term of protracted warfare, will be compelled to abandon its original purpose as not worth its cost, or to enlarge it into a crusade against slavery. We have little doubt as to which alternative the North will choose—and we cannot but think it would be wise to choose quickly—for, unhappily, the prosecution of the war for its present object, can issue in no conceivable advantage to any party. In failure there would be disgrace—in success there could only be a recommencement of political, social and moral degeneracy. Strange that so civilised a people should be so anxious to have the plague-spot once more upon them!

BERNAL OSBORNE AMONG HIS CONSTITUENTS.

We confess to a somewhat unaccountable liking for Mr. Bernal Osborne. He is rather a favourite of ours, and we own we are rather puzzled to say why. He has done a good many things which we had much rather he had left undone, and he has done some things which we should have preferred him to leave undone. He is, withal, an ex-placemen, and in all probability, we fancy, an expectant of place. But we like him, nevertheless. There is likeable stuff in him, and it lies, not on the surface merely, but down in the deep places of his soul. He vexes us, at times—he did, and very needlessly too, in his speech at Liskeard—but, on the whole, we account him above par as it respects legislative morals, and with good intentions and sound

views in the main, he associates a manly frankness of demeanour. There is less political cant about him than about many of our legislators who render less efficient service to the Liberal cause. He is a wit—but then his wit is kept under control, and it usually plays upon the surface of a solid mass of common sense.

Mr. Osborne has been down to Liskeard in fulfilment of an agreement made with his constituents to pay them an annual visit, and he has pleasantly passed in review before them the proceedings of the late Session. The thick-and-thin partisans of the Palmerston administration will not thank him for his speech—for he quizzed them unmercifully. The Session opened, he tells us, with fewer promises, and closed upon fewer performances, than any that he remembers. This is due, in part, no doubt, to the character of the present House of Commons, elected under the auspices of Lord Derby. But we agree with him that even the present House might have been easily led to better things, had the Ministry put before it a more decided programme of liberal policy. Their error has been—and we are afraid it has been quite as much an error of the heart as of the head—that having a strong Conservative party to contend with, they have made their policy as conservative as their connection with the Liberal party would admit of. They have taken their tone, not from their own supporters, but from the opposite side. They have striven to conciliate those who want their places on the Treasury bench, and have been careless of the dissatisfaction of those who keep them where they are. They have not gained the good will of the Tories—they are fast losing the confidence of the Liberals. Another such a Session as the last will be impossible. They must either go forward with a will, or they must give place to those who, with a profession of going backwards, will find retention of office impracticable without moving in the direction which, out of office, they most loudly condemn.

We do not agree with Mr. Osborne in his judgment of persons—we are by no means anxious to see Lord Grey at the War Office, nor have we unlimited confidence in the administrative capacity of Earl de Grey and Ripon. But we go heartily with him in his condemnation of the extravagant expenditure upon which we have so recklessly embarked, and especially in his severe denunciation of the bugbears which have been so unscrupulously used to scare the people into acquiescence in our enormous taxation. Surely, the time must be close at hand, when the terror inspired by the projects said to be entertained by the French Emperor, will give place to a more manly and self-reliant feeling. The cry of "wolf" has been incessant, but nothing has ever followed it but increased taxation. Now it is the army which requires reorganisation and fresh equipments. Then it is the navy which needs reconstruction. We must sink millions of money in coast defences—and we must have a standing army of volunteers. We seem to be never safe. Napoleon III. is held up in constant menace over us—and every proof he gives us of his desire to maintain uninterrupted his alliance with us—and he has given us not a few—is tortured into a fresh cause for arming ourselves to the teeth to resist his supposed buccaneering designs. We have been miserably bamboozled—and we shall find it out one of these days. Meanwhile, we thank Mr. Bernal Osborne for having courageously breasted the current of delusion—and we confidently predict that the day is not very far distant when the tide of national sentiment will turn, and when he, and those who think and act with him in this matter, will have their reward.

THE FIRST ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE adjournment of the first Parliament of Italy after its first session gives an opportunity to the government of Turin to take stock of its sayings and doings. Baron Ricasoli embodies his review in a despatch to foreign governments rather than in a royal speech. Italy, indeed, has given ample proof that she can stand alone and work out her own destiny. Recognised, moreover, by France and England, she would have no need to trouble herself about the opinions and sympathies of the world at large, but that she is still incomplete, and has a great and perilous task before her ere she can take her stand as one of the recognised Powers of Europe. The Italian government, therefore, makes a sober appeal to the civilised world. "Italy has been made one" Baron Ricasoli exclaims with just pride; while he not unreasonably adds, that "Europe seeing us well-organised, well-armed and strong, will be convinced of our right to possess altogether our territory, and will find a guarantee of repose and peace by favouring the restoration of the part which is wanting to us." Such an appeal is new in the history of nations, and contains the promise of a brighter future in international relationships.

The problem to be solved on the meeting of the first Parliament of Italy was one of unusual difficulty. In that assembly were for the first time brought together representatives of independent States that had never before acted in common. To fuse into one homogeneous mass Piedmontese, Lombards, Tuscans, Modenese, Romans, and Neapolitans, was a task worthy of the unrivalled genius of Cavour. Even he might have despaired of evolving order and agreement out of such diverse materials but for the one controlling sentiment that animated the whole nation, and the fact that the Piedmontese Parliament had already nurtured a school of legislators for the whole of Italy. Sir George Bowyer and those who believe in Italian reaction would do well to remember that the national Legislature, though founded on the overthrow of fallen dynasties, contains not a single partisan of the old régime—"an example," as Baron Ricasoli remarks, "perhaps unique in history, and which demonstrates how universal and profound in the hearts of all Italians is the sentiment of nationality." During the Session that has closed there have been exciting discussions and strongly-marked differences, but "the Opposition, small in number as it was, did not endeavour to impede the measures of the Government," but only "sought to carry them beyond the bounds which political prudence would not allow to be exceeded without rendering them ineffectual or dangerous."

The united wisdom, capacity, and forbearance of the Italian deputies have produced solid and substantial results. In this short session they have been able to lay broad and deep the foundations of national freedom and independence. The Parliament has already "not only provided for the most urgent wants, but also for the most important and most fruitful interests of the country." It has passed a series of measures of vital importance to the welfare of a new and belligerent kingdom. First and foremost is the law by which Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy. The armaments of the nation have been strengthened and increased, and a great arsenal at Spezzia has been designed. The public debt has been apportioned and unified, necessary public works have been projected, and bills have been passed for covering Italy with a vast network of railways, nearly 1,700 miles in length, which will bring into direct communication all the principal cities of the Peninsula, and remove the obstacles "to the rapid fraternisation of all the inhabitants." These various measures, planned by the lamented Italian Statesman, have been mostly carried through Parliament by his successor, who can record with satisfaction that Cavour's "intentions have been efficaciously carried out by the accord of the Parliament and the Government."

The review of the legislative work of the session confirms the belief that Italy is now sufficiently strong and organized to do without the guiding hand of Cavour. His countrymen have learnt the lesson which his sudden death was adapted to teach. "The country, the Parliament, and the Government, in receiving as a great calamity the news of the death of this illustrious statesman, felt at the same time the necessity of uniting themselves more closely, in order not to allow their forces to be scattered; and Italy, deprived, though only just created, of one of her firmest defenders, displayed all her vigorous vitality by supporting the dolorous trial without any discouragement. Since Cavour was snatched away from the scene of his onerous labours, the foreign policy of Italy has been conducted with vigour and even greater independence, faction has ceased almost to whisper, and the credit of the country has been so well sustained that fifty millions have been offered by capitalists for the loan of twenty millions asked by the Government."

The Italian Prime Minister does not blink the perils yet to come, but he is justified in finding in the past abundant hope for the future. We gather from the omissions of his despatch, as well as from its explanations, that his Government will proceed with caution, though never losing sight of the completion of the national edifice. The Venetian question is wisely put in the background—held in reserve till it can be reopened with some effect. But the pointed reference to the necessity of obtaining Rome as a capital indicates that this difficulty is nearly ripe for settlement. The Italian Minister anticipates the objections that may be urged against the unity of the nation from the present condition of Naples, and meets them with arguments that derive force from their truthfulness. "We well know," he says, "that old Europe still looks upon us with a distrustful eye, and that she reproaches us with the disturbances which sadden the southern provinces, and the uncertainty of our internal organisation. But Europe knows the old origin of those disturbances; she has in the Congress of Paris stigmatised the depraved system which corrupted and debased that people. We are now sure that in the sun of liberty their generous

instinct will assume new vigour, and that Italy will derive her most reliable support precisely from those facts which now constitute our greatest internal dangers. We will neither attempt to conceal or affect to diminish their importance; but we beg that the old causes which produced them, and the present instigations which perpetuate them by misusing a generous protection granted for the noblest purposes, may be taken into consideration; we wish it to be remarked that no nation has ever seen four different systems of government fall, and constituted its unity with fewer convulsions in so short a time." Happily this melancholy chapter in the national history is nearly completed. Cialdini is mastering the anarchy which the Bourbons left as a legacy to Victor Emmanuel, and are vainly striving to perpetuate. Order is being restored in Naples, not in spite, but with the aid of the people, now roused from their lethargy. When the brigands are dispersed, and the reactionary priests silenced, the work of reorganising the Southern Kingdom may be entered upon with all the advantages derived from recent experience. Naples effectually tranquillised, Rome will soon become the capital of Italy, and that apparently not distant event will place the Venetian question on a new footing, and enable the Hungarians once more to look to Italy for moral support in their struggle for independence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest intelligence from New York is to July 30th. The chief items are as follows:—

Apprehensions of a Confederate attack on Washington were still entertained in some quarters.

The Federals have evacuated Hampton, near Fort Monroe.

An incomplete statement of the killed, wounded, and missing at the battle of Bull's Run has been furnished. Killed, 290; wounded, 729; missing, 477; total, 1,496.

The marshal and police commissioners of Baltimore have been removed as prisoners to Fort Monroe.

The military commissioner of Fort Lafayette has refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the British subjects held as political prisoners.

Prince Napoleon and suite arrived at New York on the 27th July. No demonstration has taken place, as the Prince preserves a strict incognito. He resides on board the yacht in the harbour, and visits the city during the day.

The War Department has received information that the Confederates are advancing to attack Harper's Ferry. Three Federal regiments have returned to New York, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In the Senate, on the 27th, a Bill for the suppression of the sale of liquors in the district of Columbia was passed. It prohibits the sale of liquors to soldiers, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence. The Tariff Bill, which increases the tariff and imposes a duty of 10 per cent. upon the free list, was then taken up and debated until the adjournment, rendered necessary by the lack of a quorum. On the 30th the joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up, but no result was arrived at. The Tariff Bill was then taken up, and passed by 22 to 18. A message was received from the House that they had disagreed to the amendment to the Tariff Bill, and asked a committee of conference. A committee of conference was appointed. On the 30th a resolution was adopted, subject to the approval of the House of Representatives, closing Congress on the 2nd inst.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th, the Senate Bill appropriating two millions to pay for the transportation of arms to the Union men in the Secession States, and for the military organisation of such men, was passed. On the 29th Mr. Horton, in accordance with instructions, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the modified Direct Tax Bill. It is on the basis of 20,000,000 dols., to be apportioned among the States according to population. The House refused to order an immediate vote on the passage of the Bill, and its provisions were discussed at considerable length. It finally passed as it came from the Committee—77 to 60. A Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means which appropriates 10,000,000 dols. for the purchase of arms. The Senate Bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was passed. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, sought to introduce a series of resolutions, with a view to the appointment of a Commissioner to meet a similar Commissioner from the Confederate States, to attempt the task of adjusting the national difficulties. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it by 85 to 45, and adjourned.

An order was about to be issued by General McClellan prohibiting officers or soldiers from leaving their camps or quarters except upon important public or private business, and then not without a written permission from the commander of the brigade of which they may be a part.

General Scott had ordered to the line of the Potomac river all the available batteries in Pennsylvania. He was urging forward the works of defence between the Long-bridge and Alexandria, and pieces of ordnance were arriving and being placed in battery there. Large bodies of troops were also arriving, and General McClellan was already engaged in re-organising the army of the Potomac. Several skirmishes, with loss of life, had occurred in Missouri, resulting in the success of the Federal arms.

A doubtful report was current that Colonel Tyler, of the 7th Ohio regiment, at the head of 3,000 Virginia troops, met Governor Wise and 7,000 Confederates at Bullstown, and that a battle ensued, in which the Federals lost 600 men, and the enemy 1,500. At Cairo, on the 29th, an advance of the Confederates was apprehended.

It is reported that the Secessionists of Kentucky were "tumultuous with joy" at the news from Manassas, and that an outbreak was apprehended.

CONGRESS AND THE DISASTER AT BULL'S RUN.

An extraordinary debate took place in the House of Representatives on the 24th ult. A violent personal altercation between two members, named Richardson and Burnett, was stopped by the interference of the Speaker. Subsequently, recriminations were indulged in respecting who was to blame for the disaster at Bull's Run:—

Mr. Blair (Mobile): I desire to say a few words. Generals Butler, Patterson, and Cadwallader were from the Breckinridge party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration I believe to be correct, but General Butler came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honour on him, and he was made a Major-General for putting down a mob and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that General Patterson was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of General Scott.

Mr. Richardson (Illinois): I said four Generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. Blair: Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentleman is the first and best.

Mr. Richardson (bowing): I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. Blair: The gentleman said that General Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing has been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Major-General fit to command if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment and at the outcry of outsiders? Nobody on this side has said aught against General Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson: I take it all back. (Laughter.) I repeat that General Scott had been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War, and General Scott. In the course of our conversation General Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said General Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not." I stand here to vindicate General Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds, at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne: As my colleague has referred to General Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson: I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to General Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which General Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But General Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. General Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. (Laughter.) But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

GENERAL McCLELLAN, THE NEW COMMANDER.

General McClellan, on his arrival at Philadelphia, en route to Washington, to assume the chief command of the Federal army, received an enthusiastic ovation, bouquets being showered upon him. He delivered the following address:—

My Friends,—In this time of action it will not do to make useless speeches. I take this greeting as intended for my brave soldiers of Western Virginia, to whom the whole credit of the recent skirmishing in that section is due. But your applause assures me that the cause of the Government lies next your hearts, and, remembering it, I shall try to do better in my new field of labour. I bid you good bye.

The following is from the *New York Herald* of July 31:—

Major-General McClellan paid a visit to the House of Congress yesterday afternoon, and received that demonstration of respect and welcome to which his recent achievements and his present position of honour and responsibility so justly entitle him. In accepting command of the army of the Potomac General McClellan took upon himself a duty of the highest importance, and he had a right to expect the trust reposed in him by the Government would have been as complete and without limit as the responsibility was heavy; but we regret to say that the politicians have already stepped in to mar the intentions of the Administration in this respect.

When the command was tendered to General McClellan he was informed by the President and Cabinet that the entire responsibility of reorganising the routed army, and renewing the campaign rested upon him, and he was, therefore, to have the appointment of all general officers to serve under him, and that the entire disposition of officers was placed in his hands. With this power invested in so able a general, the army and the whole country were justified in expecting that a corps of efficient officers would be appointed, and that the army would be placed on such a footing as would soon convert defeat into victory. But, unhappily—and disgracefully, let us add—the miserable politicians have overruled the Administration to such an extent that it is said General McClellan received a notification yesterday, to the effect that, notwithstanding the previous arrangement leaving the appointment of his officers of divisions and brigades entirely to his own discretion, certain particular gentlemen (politicians, of course) must be appointed to one position or another as generals of brigades and divisions. This is the first fatal step in the new campaign.

The General is thus described:—"Instead of greeting a scarred, colossal figure, full of the marks of a campaign, they saw only a boyish figure, not over five feet eight inches in height, and although brown from exposure, yet fresh and active. He did not wear epaulettes, but the simple fatigue dress of an officer,—blue blouse, with shoulder bars and black pants, with gold stripes."

GENERAL PATTERSON'S EXPLANATION.

General Banks and his staff had assumed the command at Harper's Ferry, superseding General Patterson, who had returned to Baltimore. Before leaving General Patterson issued a proclamation, announcing that as the term of most of the troops from Pennsylvania had expired, and nearly all of them were returning home, he, by order of the War Department, relinquished his command. General Patterson has also published a letter, dated at Harper's Ferry, on the 22nd ult., explanatory of his movements while in command, in which he says:—

General Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of heavy guns. I should have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia,—a total force of over 35,000 rebel troops, and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force is less than 20,000 men. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay an hour over their time but four, viz., two Indiana regiments, Frank Jarrett's (the 11th Pennsylvania), and Owen's (the 24th Pennsylvania). Five regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder I fell back and occupied this place.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS OF THE VICTORY.

Southern accounts of the battle at Bull's Run report that five Confederate generals were killed—viz., Barton, of Georgia; Bee, of South Carolina; Kirkby and Smith, of Florida; and also Colonel Johnson, of Hampton's Legion. Beauregard had his horse shot under him. General Johnson commanded the left, Beauregard the right, and President Davis the centre. Sherman's battery of Federal Horse Artillery was captured. President Davis sent the following bulletin to the Congress assembled at Richmond:—

Manassas Junction, Sunday night.

Night had closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks, and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farmhouses and the ground around were filled with wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes, towards Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries, stands of arms, and Union and State flags; many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left; our force was 15,000, that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A despatch to the *Louisville Courier*, dated the 23rd, says that the Confederates captured 63 cannon, 25,000 stands of arms, 1,200 horses, and all the stores of provisions of the Federal forces, valued at 1,000,000 dollars.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

Writing from Washington on the 24th ult., the special correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the effect that the news of the disaster at Manassas produced on the Cabinet:—

Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. General Scott, whether he disapproved, as it is said, the movement onwards or not, was certain that the Confederates would be defeated. Every hour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to four o'clock or so, when the victory seemed decided in favour of the Federalists; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to eight o'clock in the evening General Scott believed in the ultimate success of the United States troops, who under his own immediate orders had never met with a reverse. The President, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at work far into the night, and as the grades of fate uncoiled from the wires gloom gathered on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, they retired, leaving hope behind them. It must have been to them a time

of anxiety beyond words; but of old the highest honours were given to him who in calamity and disaster did not despair of the Republic. And it is to the credit of the President and his advisers that they have recovered their faith in the ultimate success of their cause, and think they can subjugate the South after all.

It is assumed that the Confederates have suffered heavily—

Such men as Wade Hampton, who is reported killed, leave gaps in their ranks not readily filled, and the number of colonels reported to be *hors de combat* would indicate a considerable loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit for much for months to come, and it is difficult to see how they will be fit for anything until they get proper officers. Some of the so-called regiments which have recently come in are mere mobs, without proper equipments, uniform, or arms; others are in these respects much better, marching well and looking like soldiers, but still no better than the troops who were beaten.

The late battle has greatly widened the breach between the regulars and the volunteers:—

The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers. The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and of the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaughter. The latter, without detracting from the courage of the men, inveigh against those who directed their regiments on the field; and the volunteer privates are glad to add their testimony against many of the officers, whose pride in uniforms and gold lace did not permit them to soil them in the smoke of gunpowder. It is remarkable that so much hankering after military reputation should be accompanied, in some instances at least, by an absence of any military spirit.

The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant:—

Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was a good thing they were beaten, as it would put an end to the fighting; "he was quite sure none of his men would ever face the Confederates again." Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they would not have escaped so well. And so on. It would be, I am certain, as unjust to the bulk of the officers to suppose they entertain such sentiments as these as it would be in the last degree untrue to say that their men were destitute of courage and were not ready to fight any enemy, if fairly disciplined and properly led; but the expression of these things is indicative of the want of proper *esprit militaire*, and it should be reprehended by those who wish to establish the loyalty of the volunteer army.

The military prospects of the North are not encouraging. They may try fresh levies of men, but 80,000 of three months' volunteers were about to leave, and some had already gone. The bulk of officers with military experience and education were already provided for, and the increase to the regular army of 40,000 men voted by Congress, will use up all the West Point cadets. Both North and South need reliable officers.

The general officers bear strong testimony to the good services and general steadiness of the regulars engaged in the late action. The conduct of the artillery was equivocal, but the infantry saved the retreat, covering it in conjunction with the Germans under General Blenker, the 69th Irish, and the 79th Scottish. Colonel Corcoran was mortally wounded.

The *Times* correspondent makes the following statement as to the engagement:—

There was not a bayonet charge made by the Federalist infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of their enemy until the latter broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a single "battery charged" or taken by the Federalists. There were no masked batteries in play by the former. There was no annihilation of rebel horse by Zouaves, Fire, or other. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who appeared at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired. There were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter in plain English amounts to this. The Federalists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the fire of their artillery, driving the enemy, who rarely showed out of cover, in line before them, and gradually forced them back on the right and centre for a mile and a-half towards Manassas. As the enemy fell back they used their artillery also, and there was a good deal of pounding at long ranges with light field guns, and some heavier rifled ordnance, the line on both sides being rarely within 500 yards of each other. On one occasion the regiments on the right were received by a musketry fire from the enemy which induced them to fall back, but they were rallied and led forward towards the front. The Confederates again gave way, and the Federalists advanced once more. Again the line of the enemy appeared in front, and delivered fire. The Zouaves, as they are called, and the 11th New York, which were on the flank, fell into confusion not to be rallied, and eventually retired from the field in disorder, to use the mildest term with a contagious effect on their comrades and with the loss of the guns which they were supporting. Nothing would, or could, or did stop them. In vain they were reminded of their oaths to "avenge Ellsworth's death." Their flag was displayed to the winds, it had lost its attractions. They ran in all directions with a speed which their fortunes favoured.

The Federal Government are of course in bad odour. A second such defeat would cost them their political existence. They will resist the pressure of the mob, or be hurled from office. "The sword they have drawn is held over their heads by the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread."

Johnston, who effected his junction with the Confederates at Manassas with perhaps 20,000 men, "is the best officer of the Confederate army."

An interview with the late Federal commander at Arlington Heights:—

He is a man in the prime of life, some forty and odd

years of age, very powerfully built, with a kindly, honest, soldierly expression in face and manners, and it was pleasant to see that, though he was not proud of being "whipped," there was no dejection other than that a man should feel who has been beaten by his enemy, but who knows he has done his duty. Originally he had proposed a series of operations different from those which were actually adopted, and his dispositions for the advance of his columns after the scheme of attack was decided upon were careful and elaborate. But he miscalculated somewhat the powers of regular troops. All his subsequent operations were vitiated by the impossibility of gaining the points fixed on for the first day's march, and General Tyler, who engaged somewhat too seriously with the enemy on the left at Bull's-run on the Thursday before the battle in making what was a mere reconnaissance put them on the alert and hastened up Johnston.

The General was kind enough to go over the plans of attack with me, and to acquaint me with the dispositions he had made for carrying out the orders he had received to make it, and to my poor judgment they were judicious and clear. With the maps laid out on the table before him he traced the movements of the various columns from the commencement of offensive measures to the disastrous advance upon Manassas. It was evident that the Confederate Generals either were informed or divined the general object of his plan, which was, in fact, to effect a turning movement of his centre and right, while his left menaced their right on Bull's-run, and to get round their left altogether; for they had, soon after he moved, advanced their columns to meet him, and brought on an engagement, which he was bound to accept on ground and at a time where and when he had not contemplated fighting. The initial failure of the movement took place several days earlier, when his columns were late on the march, though ample time had been allowed to them, so that, instead of getting to Centreville and to the Run, he was obliged to halt at Fairfax Court-house, and to lose another day in occupying the positions which ought to have been taken when he first advanced.

By moving out to attack or meet him the enemy obliged him to abandon the design of turning them and getting round their left below Manassas, and when once they did so it became obvious that he had not much chance of succeeding, unless he could actually push back the enemy and "keep them moving" with such rapidity that they would fly into and out of their lines just as his own troops did from the field. The officers who were present were all agreed that the Federalists had advanced steadily on the right and centre, and that they had driven back the Confederates with considerable loss for a mile and a half when the panic took place in the regiments on the flank of the right, which necessitated the issue of an order for the retirement of the whole force, and the advance of the reserves to cover it. The volunteers who had broken could not be rallied, the movement, always dangerous with such materials, under such circumstances was misunderstood by the wagon drivers and by other regiments, and the retreat became finally the shameful rout, which was only not utterly disastrous because of the ignorance and inactivity or the weakness of the enemy. Major Barry, an officer of the regular United States Artillery, told me he could not stop the runaways, who ought to have protected his guns, though the gunners stood by them till the enemy were fairly upon them, and that, as for the much talked-of cavalry, two round shots which were pitched into them by his battery sent them to the right-about at once. The regular officers spoke in only one way of the conduct of the officers of the volunteers and of certain regiments. Indeed, what could be said of men who acted after and in action as others acted before it, and went away as fast as they could? Thus the men of a volunteer battery marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the engagement, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvania regiments exhibited a similar spirit.

The following are extracts from a subsequent letter from Mr. Russell, dated July 29th:—

THE BLOCKADE.

England, having a vast commerce directly involved in the contest, has naturally been the first to provide for its safety in American waters, and has also left it desirable, in the face of the desperate counsels which have been given on this side of the Atlantic, to furnish a trifling reinforcement to her small military establishment in Canada. The fleet at present in observation is neither powerful nor offensively disposed, and no exception can be taken to the mode in which it has acted by the most sensitive Americans, although attempts have been made to arouse vulgar prejudices by erroneous statements respecting the views and declarations of Admiral Milne. The authoritative assertions on that subject in some of the journals here are destitute of authority, except that of the writer. What is of more consequence, perhaps, in respect to the preservation of friendly relations between England and the United States, is the fact that a great change has come over the views of the members or member of the Cabinet who was supposed to seek the reconstruction of the Union in a war with Great Britain; and that the most favourable disposition is evinced to cultivate our good graces, not by any sacrifice of principles, but by the adoption of a tone at once calm, just, and dignified, which will be appreciated by the Foreign Office. If the increase of ten per cent. on the Morrill Tariff be actually passed, it is difficult to see how France can continue to regard with friendly feelings such a direct attack on her great article of exportation. England is accustomed to bear these things from the United States, but France cannot afford any meddling or mischief in her wine trade and her tobacco monopoly. M. Mercier, the energetic and able representative of our ally, is said to entertain strong notions that the contest now waging cannot terminate in the success of the North in what it proposes to itself. M. de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, who has lived long in America, knows her statesmen and the genius of her people and institutions, and is a man of sagacity and vigorous intellect, is belief to hold similar views. Perhaps the only Minister who has really been neutral, observing faithfully all engagements to actually existing Powers, and sedulously avoiding all occasion of offence or irritability to an irritable people, rendered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them, is the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain, and who is the only one threatened with a withdrawal of

passports and all sorts of pains and penalties for the presumed hostility of his government to the United States.

THE CONFEDERATE STRENGTH.

Mr. Russell expresses his surprise that the Confederates had not attempted an advance. "The corps which went from Winchester to Manassas, under Johnston is put by the Federalists at 40,000. Let us take it at half the number. Beauregard and Lee are said to have had 60,000 at Manassas, including, I presume, the forces between it and Richmond. Divide that again. There were certainly 20,000 between Monroe, the Court, and Richmond, of whom 10,000 could be spared; and on the western side of the capital of the Confederate States there was available at least another corps of 10,000, which could have been readily strengthened by 10,000 or 15,000 more from the South, in case of a supreme effort. There seems no reason, not connected with transport, equipment, or discipline, why the Confederates should not have been able last week to take the field with 75,000 men, in two corps; one quite strong enough to menace the force on the right bank of the Potomac, and to hold it in check, or to prevent it going over to the other side; the other to cross into Maryland, which is now in parts only kept quiet by force, and to advance down on Washington from the west and north. In the event of success, the political advantages would be very great at home and abroad, and there would be a new base of operations gained close to the enemy's lines, while the advantages of holding the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay would be much neutralised, and finally destroyed. The navy yard would fall into the enemy's hands. Fort Washington would probably soon follow. Forts Monroe would be condemned to greater isolation. Philadelphia itself would be in imminent danger should the Confederates attempt greater aggression. But, for one, General Beauregard will consent to no plan of operations in which success is not rendered as certain as may be by all possible precautions, and he might not favour a proposal which would lead to dividing an army into two parts, with a river between them and an enemy on each side. Monroe and Hampton, which are the true bases of operations against Richmond, have been weakened to reinforce the army covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, and yet I doubt if there are on the south bank of the Potomac at this moment 40,000 men all along the lines who could move out and offer an enemy battle, leaving any adequate guards in the trenches and garri-sons in the *litté-du-pont* and works.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE TWO ARMIES.

It must be granted that the Confederates feel their losses more severely than the North does. Their colonels and officers are men of mark, and even of privates killed or wounded one sees notices implying that they belong to good families, and are well-known people. The O's and Macs and Vons (few of the latter), the Corsicans, Camerons, and Bruggers, prisoners, wounded, or killed, are of less consequence to the social system of the North than the Hamptons, Prestons, and Mauncings are to the South. If Mr. Davis and a few of the leaders were to fall in battle there would be less chance of the South continuing its struggle with the same heart and confidence; but if all the Cabinet were to go to-morrow from Washington the spirit of the Northern States would not be dismissed one iota.

THE FEDERAL SURGEONS.

One class of officers in the Federal army did their duty nobly—the surgeons remained on the field when all others were retiring or had left. One is reported killed; six are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, engaged in attending the wounded of both sides—an invaluable aid to the scanty medical staff of the Confederates. There is no reason to believe the treatment of wounded or prisoners was what it was reported to have been. There may have been some isolated acts of atrocity in the heat of battle or pursuit, and it is only too likely that a building in which wounded men were placed was set fire to by a shell; but it is only justice to the Confederate authorities to say that they seem to have done all they could for those who fell into their hands.

TREASON.

There is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public service of the United States, in which there is not "treason"—I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post Office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at dinner with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post Office, within a few feet of Mr. Blair, of the *sangre azul* of abolitionism. Said he, "I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;" and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect, I am in error. Again, a series of maps prepared with great care for the use of General M'Dowell's staff are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevertheless, one is found in a tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court-house, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that General Beauregard knew beforehand of M'Dowell's advance; but the Confederates left in such haste that much credence cannot be given to the statement that the enemy were fully informed of the fact any considerable length of time beforehand.

The *New York Times* correspondent at Fort Pickens states that Admiral Milne has officially informed the British Government that the blockade is totally insufficient. [This is officially denied on their side—at least no report has been received.]

According to advices from Havana to the 18th instant, one of the prizes captured by the privateer *Sumpter* had been released. The remainder were detained to await instructions from Madrid. The difficulties between Spain and Hayti had been satisfactorily settled.

Since the disaster at Bulls Run, Pennsylvania had sent 11,000 men to Washington.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* cautions the nation that the Abolitionists were about to com-

mence a crusade for the emancipation of the slaves, by demanding that the Government should retaliate upon the South in that way.

Latest advices from Havana state that the Governor-General of Cuba has released the six American ships taken as prizes into Cienfuegos; also that the privateer Sumpter had been ordered away.

Letters from Norfolk state that the Confederates had strengthened that place immensely. Several hundred Secessionists had taken possession of Memphis, Missouri, and were intrenching themselves. 1,000 stands of arms had been distributed along the Southern border of Iowa by General Kirkwood. The Secessionists were said to be disarming the Union men in Eastern Missouri. An attack on Fortress Monroe was apprehended.

One of the incidents which seem to throw an air of grotesque absurdity over the proceedings of the North in this conflict is thus stated:—"A cavalry company, composed of young ladies, has recently been formed at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, under the name of 'Di Vernon Phalanx.' Miss Pinkie Pomeroy is the captain, and Miss Anna Kipp is the lieutenant.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO TO SPAIN.

The following memorial has been sent to us for publication:—

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As a committee who have long taken a deep interest in the welfare of the coloured race, we have naturally regarded with great solicitude the recent annexation of San Domingo to Spain. Even if this event had been brought about with the full concurrence of the native population, we could not but have felt deeply concerned at the destruction of their independence, and the transference of the power which they have so long exercised, to a slaveholding government, whose cruelty and bad faith have gained for it an unhappy notoriety. If this annexation had been a spontaneous one on the part of the people, such would still have been our feelings; but the intelligence received from the island has proved indisputably that it was a gross act of spoliation. Since this fact has been made apparent, we have confidently anticipated that your lordship, in accordance with the general principles of your foreign policy, would at least have protested against the injury inflicted by Spain upon a people whose very weakness gives them an additional claim upon our sympathy. It was therefore with deep regret that we learnt from your lordship's recent speeches, not only that you do not intend to condemn the conduct of Spain but that you recognise the annexation as the act of the people themselves. In replying to the Deputation which brought before you the subject of the slave-trade, your lordship is reported to have said:—"With regard to the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to Spain, although no doubt a great amount of intrigue has been used to bring about the recognition of Spanish sovereignty, it would hardly be consistent with the well-known policy of England for her to say that the people of San Domingo were not entitled to have what form of government they pleased." With all respect for your lordship's opinion, we feel bound, in the interest of truth, as well as on behalf of a suffering people, to assert, that instead of the Dominicans having expressed their willingness to become subjects of Spain, as your remark would imply, the very reverse is the case. It is precisely because we agree with your lordship that the Dominicans are entitled to choose what form of government they please, that we had hoped England would have endeavoured, by friendly interposition, to prevent Spain from trampling upon their undoubted prerogative. The proofs are overwhelming that the independence of the Republic has been sacrificed to Spanish intrigue by a very small but powerful faction of Dominicans, headed by the late President, General Santana; and that the people, whose approval can alone give validity to a change of the government, execrate their new rulers. The very nature of the steps taken by Santana proves that he not only did not possess public support, but that he knew it was impossible for him to obtain it. In February last, he issued a proclamation, declaring his determination to maintain the independence of his country; in April he published another proclamation, announcing, in pompous and inflated language, that the Republic of San Domingo was converted into a province of the Spanish Crown. We ask your lordship whether these are the acts of a man whose proceedings will bear the light? or whether, on the other hand, they do not support the theory of Santana's duplicity, and of a secret understanding between him and the agents of Spain? But when we also find that the annexation took place without public discussion or a popular vote; that the moment the news of Santana's proclamation reached Havana, the Cuban authorities were ready with a powerful force to give effect to its pretended expression of the national will; and, lastly, that these events occurred at a time when America was distracted by civil war, and therefore could not interfere, and when Hayti was pressing upon her neighbour a treaty of friendship and alliance; we can arrive at no other conclusion than that Spain owes her latest acquisition to a nefarious conspiracy. This opinion is confirmed by all the events which have followed the assumption of Spanish authority. An insurrection has broken out, and still rages in every part of the country. In Cibao, Moca, Azua, Samana, Santiago, Seyba, and other places, the people have risen up in arms against the Spaniards, who, in consequence, have been already compelled to send for reinforcements. "It was thought at first," says the *Jamaica Guardian*, "that 10,000 soldiers would have been more than sufficient to subjugate the country, but already they begin to fear that 20,000 will not be too many." It is quite possible that the resolute spirit of a race fighting for their liberty may be more than a match for the invaders, weakened and dispirited as the latter must be by an unfriendly climate, and the inglorious as well as harassing and dangerous nature of the enterprise in which they are engaged. Meanwhile, however, under the new régime, the country is reduced to a most miserable condition. The prisons are full to

overflowing; hundreds of families have endeavoured to purchase safety by self-expatriation, while many patriotic Dominicans have had their property confiscated, or have been tried by court-martial, and summarily shot. In fact, we have every reason to apprehend that Spain will only be able to establish her authority by a war of conquest, as cruel as any of those former wars of extermination which she waged against the coloured races of America. We would respectfully ask your lordship whether the British Government ought to regard with indifference the perpetration of these enormities? Viewing the question entirely in its relation to the Dominicans, it would appear to be our duty to protest against the flagitious conduct of Spain. But we are also surely under some obligation to watch over the interests of the neighbouring Republic of Hayti, which, under the intelligent and patriotic administration of General Geffard, has established for itself an indubitable claim to the friendship of England. He has evolved order out of the chaos of a despotic government. He has established free institutions, encouraged education and agriculture, and endeavoured, by systematic efforts, to promote coloured immigration from the United States, to obtain for his country that increase of population which is necessary to give it strength and to develop its resources. The domination of Spain in the eastern division of San Domingo cannot fail to menace the independence of Hayti. With a common frontier line always furnishing the opportunity for collision, and with interests and a policy necessarily antagonistic, the establishment of a Spanish government in San Domingo cannot but excite apprehensions for the security of Hayti. We have read with great satisfaction your Lordship's pledge that "any interference in that quarter would be very jealously watched," for we believe it is a duty which England owes, alike to civilization and to the emancipated negroes of the West Indies, to lend the powerful shield of her support to the cause of Haytian freedom and independence. Lastly, we think that some consideration should be paid to the opinions of our coloured fellow-subjects in the West Indies. Any advances which a slave-holding power like that of Spain may make in a policy of territorial aggrandizement in the neighbourhood of our colonies, must excite their alarm, and call forth their just resentment. Expression has been given to these feelings at the public meeting which was recently held in Kingston; and as it presents an imperial aspect of the question, we would especially call your lordship's attention to the second resolution, which states that "the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo, now sought, would have the effect of increasing the national prestige of the old country (Spain), and in giving her possession of the Bay of Samana, would vastly improve and strengthen her position in these seas, by which means she could with the greater impunity set at defiance her treaties with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade, which she has all along flagrantly and shamelessly violated." We commend the subject to your lordship's earnest attention, in the hope that you will employ the influence of your high office to save the Dominicans from the perpetration of further injustice, and to allay the fears which the success of Spanish aggression has naturally excited in the minds of those who desire to uphold the cause of negro freedom.

Signed on behalf of the London Emancipation Committee.

F. W. CHESBOW, Hon. Secretary.
London, 17th July, 1861.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Inspector of Reformatories, Mr. Sydney Turner, states the number of inmates under detention in these establishments in Great Britain—3,222 at the end of 1859—was 3,712 at the end of 1860. The increase may seem surprising in the face of a diminution in the number of juvenile criminals committed to prison—a decrease amounting in England to 10 per cent. last year; while in the last five years the commitments have been reduced from 13,981 to 8,029. At the same time, besides that the chances of escape have greatly lessened, the sentences under the Criminal Justice Act are short, and regular offenders are soon at large again. There is, too, owing to the cessation of transportation, a steady increase in the number of liberated criminals, many of them the trainers of young thieves; and considering how deeply the interests of society are concerned in making it as difficult and dangerous as possible to follow crime as a trade or calling, Mr. Turner heartily trusts that an effort will be made to adopt the principles of the Irish system, and make the ticket-of-leave a more effective security for good conduct, or the re-apprehension and continued detention of those who return to crime; the difficulties would probably not be so great in practice as in theory. He also pleads for a better regulation of common lodging-houses as well as marine-store shops, both of them frequently the means of making the depredations of the young thief possible and profitable. But the truth is that the reformatories become so full through the system being adopted of sending to them mere children, and on the first conviction, when they are fitter for industrial schools; and it is hoped that under the new Act of this session these will be established in larger numbers, for with good management and a sufficient number of half-criminal children committed to them, the allowance from the Treasury will probably be enough to support them. With regard to results, we learn that above 1,000 boys were discharged from reformatories in England up to the end of 1859, and more than 600 are known to be doing well, and not 120 have been again convicted of crime. The number of girls who are reformed in this way is always less, but 40 out of the 108 are doing well, and only 13 have been again convicted. The relapses into crime are most numerous among those who, on discharge, return to their friends, which generally is a return to the influences which led to their depraved condition; but this may be avoided by placing them out on ticket-of-leave for the last year or more, accustoming them to self-government in partial liberty, and making

the restoration to freedom gradual. In this and every respect the work of reforming is better accomplished in a small than in a large centralised establishment. The inmates of reformatories are very different from what they were three or four years ago. It is true that in London, where the reformatory process has been least applied, there is still a fair supply of lads who have been several times convicted, and with whom the old system of repeated commitments to gaol has been persevered in till thievish habits and prison tastes and qualities have become thoroughly engrained; "but elsewhere," says Mr. Turner, "such lads are rarely met with, and in the metropolis they would soon disappear before such continuous and consistent action on the part of the magistrates and the police as have been brought to bear in Liverpool and Leeds and Manchester."

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P. for Liskeard, addressed his constituents on Wednesday evening. The first topic he touched upon was the civil war in America, which he believed to be more attributable to the tariff question than anything connected with slavery, and he quoted a passage written by Cobbett thirty years ago, in confirmation of this opinion. In the *Political Register* of 1833, Cobbett wrote:—"This is a contest between the exporting and non-exporting interests of America; all these Southern States are, commercially speaking, closely connected with Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds, and they have no such connexion with the Northern States, and there is no tie to bind them together except that of a mere political nature. Here is a natural division of interests. The heavy import duties imposed on British manufactured goods are neither more nor less than so many millions a year taken from the Southern States and given to their Northern competitor." And he goes on to say, "there must one day, therefore, be a rupture between the South and the North." Our only course was strict non-intervention. After alluding to the Bankruptcy Bill, he went on to refer to Church-rates:—

He ascribed the failure of that measure in a great degree to the injudicious zeal and too candid admissions of the friends of the Liberation Society, the president of which, Dr. Forster, had stated before the Parliamentary Committee that their object was not only to abolish the Church-rates, but to do away with the State Church, and the result was, that at the last division the Bill was negatived by the casting vote of the speaker, the numbers being in the first division 281 against 266, and on the third reading, 274 for and 274 against. Although he was a member of the Church, he was surprised that they should suffer such a trumphy question to remain unsettled, and to go on year after year fretting and worrying those who dissented from the Church purely on conscientious grounds. His opinion was, that the question ought to be effectually set at rest. Sir John Trevelyan had done all that it was possible for one man to do, but it was not in the power of any independent member to carry on a question of this kind to a successful issue; and it therefore became the duty of the Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of this obnoxious impost. (Applause.)

The hon. gentleman then touched upon the ballot and reform, and went on to speak, at some length, of financial reform:—

He had also voted for the repeal of the paper-duty, not because he was favourable to the repeal of that particular item, but on political grounds, because a collision had arisen between the two Houses on a constitutional question, and the sooner they asserted the right of the Lower House to deal with questions of finance the more smoothly the machinery would work. He also supported it for another reason; he saw there was a great set made by the Opposition against Mr. Gladstone, and that an attempt was being made to drive him out of the Cabinet, which he considered would be a national loss, for he believed Mr. Gladstone understood better than any other man on that side of the House how finance could be made a subject interesting to everyone. He wished to say a few words on this important subject. The public expenditure of this country was really becoming most alarming. (Hear.) He found the public expenditure for the year 1861-2 was not less than 76,000,000*l.*, and by the Parliamentary papers, which were confessedly incomplete, it was ascertained that the local taxation amounted to 15,000,000*l.*, making a total of 91,000,000*l.* That was a most alarming sum, and year by year the expenditure had been increasing. The hon. member quoted a remarkable opinion expressed upon this subject in 1859 by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place in Parliament, so that it was not an expression of opinion by an independent member, but by a Government official. The Chancellor said, "Expenditure had been conceded with a facility which he did not hesitate to say would, if continued for five or ten years longer, bring the finances of this country into a state of absolute confusion." That was said at a time when the national expenditure was not 76,000,000*l.*, but less than 69,000,000*l.* What was the state of the finances now? Why, he found that in seven years the expenditure had increased 20,000,000*l.* Apply such a state of things to any mercantile concern, and what but bankruptcy could be expected to result from it?

Mr. Osborne next condemned the wasteful expenditure on the Houses of Parliament, the Fine Arts Commission, Aldershot, &c. &c., the votes for all of which he had opposed in Parliament. As to foreign affairs, he especially deprecated what he termed "hoarding on" the country against the Emperor of the French, whom he believed to wish well to England. He then reviewed "the prospects of what was called the Liberal party."

His opinion was that the Liberal party was a set of confirmed invalids. (Cheers and laughter.) To be sure, invalids sometimes lasted longer than healthy men (laughter), but he thought change of air would do them good, and that if they were on the other side of the

Speaker's chair there would be a better prospect of renovating their principles and refreshing their creed. (Renewed laughter.) But what was the cause of this? In 1859 the Whigs, it would be remembered, were reconciled, and the Ministry was formed, Messrs. Villiers and Gibson, who represented the more advanced party, being admitted, like poor relations, to seats at the lower end of the Cabinet table. (Laughter.) Then it was said by this great Whig party that there were no outside men who were fit for office. If it were true, the reason was to be found in the exclusiveness of the party, whose system had always been to admit none but near relations and connexions within the charmed circle. Whiggery had now become a discount, and by breeding in and in had become effete, so that if there were now to advertise for a pure thorough-bred young Whig, they would have as much difficulty in finding one and rearing him as they would with an infant gorilla. (Much laughter.) The Whigs, like certain Eastern potentates, having no issue of their own, had adopted the Peelites (laughter), and the children of their adoption would no doubt supersede the original race. He was sure of one thing—that Mr. Gladstone would be the Grand Vizier of the party, and that he would stand no rivalry on the floor of the House, because he was a statesman worthy to lead the reform of our expenditure, which he (the hon. member) was certain he would do if he were only backed up by the country. (Hear, hear.) The speaker next referred to the recent Ministerial changes and appointments. The death of Lord Herbert, and the elevation of Lord John Russell to the Upper House, had necessitated the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister came under the appellation of a "wonderful man," and had a wonderfully youthful turn of mind, as was evidenced by his extravagance and the money he laid out in fire-arms, fortifications, guns, and shows; all these were the errors of youth. (Laughter.) He was, then, a most able man, but a most expensive Minister, and would, no doubt, go on spending money as long as the public were content to allow him. The reconstruction had been a sort of hocus-pocus. The Cabinet was formed on a narrow and exclusive basis; but that was the original sin of Whiggery, and true to his policy of annexation, Lord Palmerston had filled the vacancies with persons who were not supporters of the Government.

After censuring in turn all the recent changes in the Ministry made by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Osborne concluded by saying that he did not despair of the Liberal cause. (Hear, hear.) He thought yet the old Liberal banner, which in Lord Grey's time was inscribed with the words "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," would be once more unfurled. He should be found at his post, and he trusted that, when the time arrived, they would again send him to do his duty in the Commons' House of Parliament as their representative. (Applause.)

A vote of continued confidence in Mr. Osborne was carried by acclamation.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.

The following are some of the most important changes made in the act which received the royal assent last week.

Non-traders are to be liable to the bankruptcy laws in respect of future debts. The seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under an execution for a debt above 50*l.* will be an act of bankruptcy, and all such sales must be by public auction, duly advertised. Percentages are no longer to be taken from bankrupts' estates, and the official assignees and messengers are to be greatly reduced in number, and paid by fixed salaries. At the first meeting under a bankruptcy, the creditors may remove the proceedings to any County Court, or, if they think fit, determine to wind up the estate under a private arrangement, and also decide whether the bankrupt shall have any and what allowance for support. The official assignee is to collect the debts not exceeding 10*l.*, and the Court is to order in whose custody the books and papers belonging to the estate shall be deposited. The creditors are to determine whether the estate shall be realized by an official assignee or assignees chosen by themselves, and in the latter case may allow them the assistance of a paid manager. All moneys received by the assignees are to be forthwith paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Accountant in Bankruptcy, and in country districts where there shall be no branch of the Bank of England, then into such other bank as the Court shall direct. The creditors' assignee must every three months submit a statement of his accounts, with vouchers, to the official assignee for examination, and after such accounts have been passed the official assignee is to send a printed copy thereof, or a statement showing the nature and result of the transactions and accounts of the assignee, to every creditor who has proved under the bankruptcy. The proof of debts may be made by sending to the assignee through the general post a statement of such debt and of the account, if any, between the creditor and the bankrupt, together with a declaration signed by the creditor that such statement is a full, true, and complete statement of account between them. False declaration is to be a misdemeanour. All statements of account are to be compared with the books and papers of the bankrupt by the assignees. The classification of certificates is abolished, and the bankrupt after the passing of his last examination is to be entitled to an order of discharge. Very stringent penal clauses are provided, and for a variety of offences the Court may summarily order imprisonment for any period not exceeding one year, or may refuse or suspend the order of discharge, or attach conditions thereto as to future property. For offences made misdemeanours under the Act bankrupts may be tried in the court with or without a jury, at the option of the bankrupt, and on conviction may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, and be liable to any greater punishment attached to the offence by any existing statute. The Court may direct the creditors' assignee, official assignee, or any creditor, to act as prosecutor, and the costs of such prosecution will be borne in the same manner as the expenses of prosecutions for felonies are now borne; and other costs incurred by such prosecutor not so defrayed are to be paid out of the Accountant-General's Fund. Most important facilities are afforded to enable a debtor and his creditors to effect private arrangements under trust or composition deeds. A majority of

creditors in number, including three-fourths in value, may, on execution of a deed of arrangement, and registering it in the Court, bind a minority, and are to have the use of the Court in all cases in which they shall require its assistance to decide questions as to disputed claims, or any differences that may arise between them.

THE HARVEST.

CAMBRIDGE, August 10th.—Harvest work is only making moderate progress, the weather having been somewhat unsettled. Wheat has decidedly improved, and about an average crop is anticipated. Barley and oats promise well. Potatoes are suffering from the disease, and the yield will be deficient.

CHELMSFORD, 9th.—The harvest is now universal in Essex, the weather during the last week having been extremely fine and forcing. There are some complaints in some quarters as to rust, &c.; but taking matters as a whole, nearly, if not quite, an average yield will be realised.

DERBY, 10th.—In this locality harvest operations have commenced and several fields of wheat and oats have been cut, with fair prospects of a good yield. Wheat is full in ear and oats are quite an average quality. The potato plant is suffering severely from the disease.

DEVONSHIRE, 9th.—Corn harvest has been general during the past week in the southern part of Devonshire, but the weather has been variable, and on Wednesday and Thursday a good deal of rain fell, which retarded harvest operations. The wheat crop so far is about an average. In a week or ten days, should the weather be favourable, the corn harvest will become general in every part of Devonshire. Barley is fast ripening, and a good deal will have been cut in another week. This and oats promise to be good crops. The disease in the potatoes has rapidly extended during the past fortnight, and there are very few places indeed where the blight is not visible.

DONCASTER, 10th.—Harvest has commenced in good earnest, and in oats the cutting has been general. The hay harvest is all but complete. Wheat is looking remarkably well, and an average yield is anticipated. Potatoes are not so good as was expected.

GLOUCESTER, 10th.—We have had favourable weather this week, and wheat cutting has commenced very generally in the vale. The wheat is almost universally light, and in many places mildewed.

LEICESTER, 10th.—Oats and wheat have been cut, but barley is not ready yet. The new oats are of excellent quality, and samples sold at to-day's market for very high prices. In many districts the potato disease is very virulent.

LINCOLN, 10th.—In this extensive agricultural district the crops are, on the whole, looking favourably. Around Lincoln the wheat crop promises remarkably well, and field operations have already commenced. Much damage has been done by the potato disease.

NORTHAMPTON, 10th.—The weather has been rather variable this week, but harvest operations have made tolerable progress, both oats and wheat having been housed in good condition, and a fair yield is looked forward to of each description. Potatoes are indifferently reported of, the disease having made great ravages.

NOTTINGHAM, 10th.—Heavy showers have fallen at intervals during the week, and some days have been very dull. On the whole, however, the weather has not been unfavourable, and harvest work has been carried on with vigour.

OXFORD, 10th.—In various parts of this and the neighbouring county of Berks a great deal of corn has been cut, and many wheat ricks, as well as barley and oats, have been built; in this immediate locality we have heard of three wheat ricks and several of barley and oats having been made, and if the weather tomorrow and Monday proves as fine as it is to-day some thousands of acres will be cleared. It is generally allowed that the cereal crops are of fine quality, and quite an average crop. Beans and peas are going on promisingly, and the turnip and mangold fields are most luxuriant; a finer prospect for heavy crops was scarcely ever known. The potato disease is very general.

SUNDERLAND, 10th.—The weather has been variable this week, but generally it has been favourable for the growing crops, which around here are coming on steadily, and prospects for the harvest are good.

YORK, 10th.—Harvest operations have commenced in some districts. The wheat crops will be an average. Good crops of barley and oats are expected. Beans promise an abundant yield. Peas are a fair crop.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince Consort and the Crown Prince of Prussia visited Aldershot Camp on Thursday, and the troops went through various manoeuvres.

On Saturday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Oporto, Princess Charles and Princess Anne of Hesse, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, went for a cruise in the Victoria and Albert.

Count Goditz, on a special mission from the Grand Duke of Hesse, was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Monday on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Earl Russell, accompanied by the Countess and Ladies Russell, leaves Richmond for Scotland the week after next.

Prince Alfred was in Halifax on the 24th ult., in the enjoyment of excellent health. The prince is not a guest on this occasion of the Governor-General, the Earl of Mulgrave, but has been a visitor at the Government House.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-General Sir Richard Airey and Colonel Chateris, aide-de-camp, left London on Saturday evening, and arrived in Kingstown at seven a.m. on Sunday morning. His Royal Highness has left Dublin for the Curragh, to be present at the grand review.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal family will arrive at Kingstown

on the 22nd inst., and will proceed by special train to town, and from thence to the Viceregal Lodge, where her Majesty will remain until Saturday, when she will proceed by train to the Curragh, where a grand review will take place in honour of the event. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales will return to the Viceregal Lodge in the evening; and on Monday morning she will go by train to Killarney. She will be accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and four other members of the Royal family, who, with her Majesty, will remain on a visit with Lord Castlerosse until the following Tuesday, when the illustrious visitors will honour Colonel Herbert with their presence at Muckross Abbey, and remain until Wednesday, when they will return to the Viceregal Lodge. Her Majesty will take her departure from Kingstown on the 29th inst. for England.—*Freeman's Journal*.

The Archduke Maximilian, Lord High Admiral of Austria, has left London for Southampton, to inspect that port and its adaptation for the establishment of a steam-packet communication with Trieste. The archduke was to be received at Southampton by the mayor and the corporation of the town, and by a guard of honour formed of the Southampton Rifle Volunteers. The archduke is a daughter of the King of the Belgians, and a cousin of our gracious Queen.

Law, Police, and Jail.

THE CHARGE OF WILL FORGERY AGAINST "DR." GRIFFITH JONES.—An application was made on Friday to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn at Chambers, by Mr. Lewis, jun., to admit to bail "Dr." Griffith Jones, who stands committed for trial under circumstances which will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It was urged that the defendant could not properly prepare his defence unless the course asked were acceded to. The application was opposed by Mr. Hardinge Giffard, on behalf of the crown, on the ground that if defendant were admitted to bail he would not surrender; that he was endeavouring to escape when arrested, and that he attempted to bribe the official who arrested him. The Lord Chief Justice said he could not get over the attempt to bribe the officer, and on that ground, with other circumstances in the case, he could not grant the application. It was only a short time to the sessions, and under the able assistance of Messrs. Lewis he would no doubt be prepared with his defence. The application was accordingly refused.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Martin Doyle, a tramp, was tried at the Chester Assizes, for wounding Jane Brogins. It was proved that Doyle and the woman, on the 30th May, were lying down by the side of the road, the woman sleeping with her head on his lap. She felt him press his hand on her head, and told him to take it away, when he took up a great stone, and knocked her down with it. He then jumped on her breast, and tried to strangle her, and then began beating in her head with a great flint. She begged for mercy, but he returned again and again to the attack, and finally left her for dead, with twenty-one terrible wounds. The woman's face was beaten to pieces, and while giving her evidence she fainted with pain. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced the prisoner to death. Such a sentence is unusual, but the crime would have been murder but for an accident.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A young man, named Henry Dumper, and who was in a pitifully shaking state, was placed at the bar of the Marylebone Police-court, charged as under. Police-constable 197 D deposed to seeing the prisoner on Paddington-green in a drunken state. He entered several shops for the purpose of begging, when witness took him in charge. Mr. Yardley: What have you to say, prisoner? Prisoner: It's quite true. I can't help getting drunk. I smoke and drink too. You can do what you like; you can give me six months if you like. Mr. Yardley: You cannot help getting drunk, you say? Prisoner: I want something from a doctor. Mr. Yardley: You want something to drink? Prisoner: I want a drop of something from the doctor's to put me to rights. Mr. Yardley: What do you want with a doctor? Prisoner: (who from his shaking was evidently under one of the stages of delirium tremens) To put me to rights, for am I to suffer in this way? Mr. Yardley: What are you? Prisoner: I am a grocer's assistant. I have no work. Mr. Yardley: I should think not. Are you married? Prisoner: No, I live with my parents. I get drunk and I can't help it. They won't believe it though. I have been in a lunatic asylum for nine months. Mr. Yardley ordered him to be sent to the Paddington workhouse to be taken care of.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FATHER.—A frightful attempt at parricide formed the subject of magisterial investigation at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on Thursday last. The accused was a young man named Betts, and the evidence tended to show that, while in a state of mental derangement, he had inflicted several stabs on his father, John Betts (a parish sexton), with a shoemaker's knife. He was remanded.

TWO CHILDREN CONVICTED OF "MANSLAUGHTER."—At the Chester assizes Peter Henry Barratt and James Bradley were tried for the wilful murder of George Burgess, an infant two years and nine months old. The appearance of the prisoners when brought up to plead filled everybody in court with astonishment. They are only eight years of age, and their heads hardly appeared over the dock, and they seemed

quite incapable of giving a plea or knowing what was going on. It was not until their counsel, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, spoke to them that they could be made to understand that they were to plead "Not Guilty." The prisoners were lads, up to the time of their apprehension living in Stockport, and utterly neglected and uneducated, and accustomed to brutal sports and habits. The parents of the deceased child were working people, and, as they were all day occupied at a cotton-mill, they were in the habit of sending the child out at nurse to one Sarah Anne Warren. It was proved in evidence that the poor infant was last seen alive in the company of the prisoners; its naked body was afterwards found in a pool in a field. It bore the marks of brutal treatment, but the immediate cause of death was drowning. The crime was fully brought home to the prisoners by circumstantial evidence, and by their own acknowledgments to the police on apprehension. Mr. Lloyd urged for the defence that the prisoners were mere babies, and had no notion of the injury they were committing, and called on the jury to acquit them altogether. The learned judge (Crompton) told the jury that they must first satisfy themselves that the prisoners were capable of discerning between right and wrong. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The judges sentenced the prisoners to one month's imprisonment, and at the expiration of that to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

THE YOUNG LADY AND THE STOLEN RIBBON.—Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, the young lady charged with stealing a roll of ribbon in a mercer's shop in Chelsea, was finally examined at Westminster Police-court on Monday. There was no question about the furtive taking and pocketing of the ribbon, but the defence was that the young lady was of a dull mind, and subject to fits of abstraction; that when she took the ribbon she knew not what she was doing—in the words of the counsel who attended for her—"her mental power while in the prosecutor's shop was totally absorbed in matching the silk she had purchased," therefore, the taking of the ribbon was a purely physical act—her mind was not in it. The magistrate, after hearing much evidence in support of this view, decided on discharging the accused.

Miscellaneous News.

RIFLE COMPETITION IN SCOTLAND.—A great rifle shooting match is now taking place at Montrose. On Wednesday Mr. Edward Ross, the ex-champion shot, won Scotland's Cup, and also the Stranger's Cup.

EXECUTION AT CAMBRIDGE.—Hilton, the man who murdered his wife at Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, and when on his trial refused to put in the usual plea of "Not Guilty," was executed at Cambridge on Saturday.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—During the past Session 398 public and private bills were passed, including 88 that are to receive the Royal assent by commission this day. The Duke of Cambridge is named as one of the Royal Commissioners for giving the Royal assent to bills and proroguing Parliament.

THE FRANKLIN SEARCH.—Captain Parker Snow has relinquished for this year his plan of further exploring the route of Sir John Franklin; but in the meantime he proposes to employ his vessel in some other "useful purpose in connexion with science or exploration."

THE HEAT IN LONDON.—On Monday the thermometer registered in the streets of the metropolis 110 deg. Fahr. in the sun, or 35 Reaumur, or from 95 to 97 deg. Fahr. in the shade, a heat almost unprecedented in this country; whilst at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, Hyde-park, and other similarly exposed situations, the instrument at noonday recorded 119 deg. Fahr.

THE MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.—The arrangements for the reception of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which will commence its meetings in Dublin on Wednesday next, are now complete. The several departments will meet in the law courts, which the Board of Works have arranged and fitted out for the purpose, the central hall having been recently painted and decorated.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET.—Major Murray, who left the Charing-cross Hospital in the early part of last week, and was conveyed to the residence of his mother and brother, at No. 35, Harley-street, is fast recovering. Mrs. Roberts, the widow, has taken possession of all the property in Northumberland-street belonging to Mr. Roberts, and will act as administratrix.

FATALITY THROUGH A DOG.—Mr. Wells, a respectable farmer at Woodcoates, near East Redford, had been out shooting before breakfast, one day last week, and when he returned home he did so carrying his gun loaded. Before he entered the house, Mrs. Wells, his wife, met him at the door. She stood conversing with him a few minutes, when a favourite dog ran up to Mr. Wells. Its paw caught the trigger and caused the gun to go off, and the contents lodged in Mr. Wells's side. Death ensued in ten minutes.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—On Saturday evening, by the mail which left for Calcutta, an additional sum of 1,000*l.* was forwarded from the Mansion House to the Relief Committee in that city, towards the further relief of the sufferers from famine in Upper India. This makes the total sum forwarded to India by the Central Committee in London 107,500*l.*, exclusive of the large contributions, amounting to nearly 50,000*l.* in the aggregate, which have been

sent direct from Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

THE WARRIOR IRON FRIGATE.—On Thursday morning this grand frigate made her first brief voyage from Blackwall to Greenwich. She had the assistance of many powerful tugs, was under steam herself, and answered her helm so readily as to be always completely in hand. With such aids, notwithstanding the very strong wind and sharp turns in the river, she proved as manageable as a penny steamboat, and within two hours of the time of her leaving the Victoria Dock was quietly swinging to her anchor a little above Gravesend. With 50 revolutions her speed was 14½ knots an hour. At full speed, or 62 revolutions per minute, the pace will be 18 miles per hour.

FALSE PERSONATION OF MR. SPURGEON.—The Irish paper states that some clerically-dressed swindler has been at Limerick, representing himself as "the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, en route to Killarney," and representing that he was specially engaged to preach before the Queen on her approaching visit. On the strength of these statements, he was maintained at an hotel for several days, and got a suit of clothes from a tailor, when, on the pretence of going to the bank, he took steamer down river, leaving a carpet-bag filled with hay for the tailor and the hotel-keeper to nibble at. The swindler turns out to be one of the swell mob, and he is in custody.

MURDER NEAR FROME.—A murder, with some circumstances of atrocity, has been perpetrated near Frome. The murderer and his victim were both agricultural labourers, and both bear the same name of Greenland, but they are only distantly related. On Saturday night they had a difference about the division of the week's wages, the whole of which had been paid to Byard Greenland. A man named Millgrove, who was one of the party, says that Byard raised his arm, and directly after Uriah Greenland fell, exclaiming that Byard had done for him. The blow was mortal, and the instrument with which it was inflicted was a dagger knife. The accused avers that Uriah ran upon the knife.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—The remains of the late Lord Herbert of Lea were on Friday deposited in the family vault of the church at Wilton. In accordance with a wish expressed by his lordship a short time before his death, the funeral was conducted as privately as possible, and the whole of the arrangements were destitute of ostentation or show. The following, among other friends of the deceased, took part in the mournful ceremony:—The Bishop of Salisbury, the Hon. and Rev. C. Harris, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, Lord de Grey, Lord Clyde, Lord Heytesbury, and Mr. Gladstone.

ANOTHER LADY BURNED TO DEATH IN LONDON.—A few nights ago, a Mrs. Stokes, residing at Paddington, while in the act of trimming a paraffin lamp, accidentally dropped a lighted lucifer match into the fluid, by which it was ignited, and an explosion followed. The burning fluid set fire to the apartment and to the clothes of the lady. Her husband, in his efforts to extinguish the flames, got very severely burnt. Mrs. Stokes has since died; and at the inquest on Wednesday, it was generally admitted by the jury and others that paraffin lamps were very dangerous, in consequence of the explosive nature of the spirit used. Verdict, "Death from burns, caused by the accidental bursting of a paraffin lamp."

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday last nearly 1,000 scholars—boys and girls—belonging to the above schools had their annual excursion to Buckhurst-hill. The children were conducted there and back in twenty-seven vans; they started from the Field-lane Schools about nine o'clock, and arrived at Buckhurst-hill about twelve. The children were then allowed the run of the three large fields connected with the Roebuck. At four o'clock all the children sat down to a substantial tea, to which they did ample justice, after which they had "scrambling" for various kinds of toys, &c., &c. At seven o'clock they were conducted into the vans; each child had given to it as it entered seven ounces of cake. A great number of friends of the schools accompanied the scholars, and amongst the most active and attentive were Mr. Mountstephen, Mr. Tawell, &c., &c.

PERILOUS FALL DOWN A PRECIPICE.—As four boys were returning to Encombe, Dorset, from bathing at Kingston, they determined to scale the cliffs, some 500 feet in height. They had nearly reached the top, when one of the boys placed his foot on a loose stone, which rolled down and struck a boy named Goodchild on the head. The poor little fellow lost his hold and was precipitated down a declivity of 300 feet. A shepherd was below and watched his descent, rolling down slopes, and falling over precipices, some twenty or thirty feet high, till he reached the bottom. The man, Henry Strickland, carried him to his own house, about three-quarters of a mile distant, where medical aid was rendered; and though not yet out of danger, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

ROBBERY OF 16,000*l.* BY A BANK MESSENGER.—A few days since a man named Rishnow, a messenger in the Dusseldorf branch of the Bank of Prussia, was sent to the Post-office for a letter which, as he was confidentially employed by the manager, he knew contained a large sum of money. Two or three hours having elapsed without his making his appearance the authorities became alarmed, and it was discovered that he had obtained the letter and absconded. An officer was despatched to Cologne. There information was obtained which led to the belief that Rishnow had succeeded in escaping to London. Spill, of the City detective force, has been employed to make inquiries about the prisoner here. Rishnow left his wife and

three children behind, and not only are they subjected to great annoyance at the hands of the Prussian authorities, but it is said they are in great distress. It was believed in the City last night that in a short time he would be in the custody of the police.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The Vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields are getting up an agitation against this scheme, in so far as it relates to the drainage question. A public meeting on the subject was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday, and various resolutions expressive of dissent and protest were adopted.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF ANOTHER HULL BALTIC STEAMER.—No doubt appears now to be entertained in Hull as to the loss of the splendid screw-steamer Z. C. Pearson, belonging to Z. C. Pearson, Esq., ex-mayor of Hull. The vessel left Riga, for Hull, on the 28th of last month, and although she should have passed the Elsinore Sound three days afterwards, nothing whatever has since been heard of her. Since last October no fewer than eight Hull steamers have been wrecked in the Baltic trade. In October, the *Arctic*, belonging to Messrs. Wilson, with a valuable cargo and eleven lives, together with Mr. Earle, was lost. In November, the *Emmeline*, belonging to Z. C. Pearson and Co., was wrecked on her passage from Riga; and in the same month, the *Edward Hawkins*, trading between Hull and Cronstadt, was lost. All hands were fortunately saved in the case of these two wrecks. During the present year Messrs. Wilson have lost three fine Baltic steamers, the *Kingston* and the *Bothnia*, with all hands, numbering in the aggregate about forty; and latterly the *Baltic*, for the loss of which the Board of Trade, after an enquiry, have cancelled the master's certificate. About the same time as the loss of the *Bothnia* and the *Kingston*, the *Wesley*, the property of Z. C. Pearson, and Co., was lost, with all hands; and now it is fully expected that the Z. C. Pearson, with a crew of twenty-five, and the captain's wife and servant, has gone down.—*Manchester Examiner and Times*.

PERILOUS POSITION OF A ROPE-WALKER.—The success which has attended the performances of Blondin has had its natural effect in producing rivals in his line of business. On Monday evening a female Blondin essayed the extraordinary exploit of crossing the Thames at Cremorne upon a tight-rope; and had it not been for an accidental defect in the fixing of the rope the exploit would have been quite successful. The lady ascended from the Surrey side, and had achieved three-fourths of the distance across, when to the surprise of all, and no doubt to the horror of many among the many thousands of spectators, she was observed to falter. The moment was one of painful suspense. She made her way backwards, however, and in a short time again essayed the ascent; again she stopped when a considerable way across, sat down, and made signs to the people below, as if to cast up a rope to her. Ultimately, she let herself down to the surface of the river, and was taken up in a boat. The attempt of the female Blondin has, therefore, not been successful; but it is right to say that she blames, with apparent reason, the absence of guide-ropes to steady the main cord, as the cause of her failure. These guide-ropes have huge lumps of lead attached to them; and it is understood that Mr. E. T. Smith, who is the *entrepreneur* of this questionable public show, avers that the ropes were cut away by some atrocious thieves for the sake of the plunder.

MR. COBDEN AT ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—At an entertainment which was given on Tuesday by Mr. Moffatt, M.P., to the boys of this school in his grounds at St. Leonard's, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, Mr. Hawtrey, the teacher, told the boys that Mr. Cobden was present, and expressed a hope that he would say a few words to them. Mr. Cobden then, with great kindness of manner, told the boys that he had visited many schools, and been at many examinations, but he had never been so much pleased as by the proceedings of that day. He knew when a school was a good one without inquiring what they learnt, or asking the boys any questions. He had only to inquire what kind of a man the master was. If he was a good man, the school was sure to be a good one. That was clearly the case with respect to their master. He warned them, however, that to whom much were given, of them much would be required. He had lived most of his life in the North of England—in Lancashire, where, he said, they made the clothes they and half the world wore; and there men often rose from very small beginnings. He instanced one case especially—that of his friend who invented the engine which drew them along the railways. When he was making his first attempts he could neither read nor write. What a chance it would have been for him to have had the help of such an education as they were now receiving! Alluding to the prizes that had been given, he told those who had not been successful to-day that they might still hope, and try for another time. Some found it easier to learn than others, but they must go on. It was so with woods; all were not of the same kind; some burned readily, others wanted more blowing and stirring, but combined they made a good fire at last. Let those who did not find it so easy to learn as others still persevere. He told them he would keep the papers with their marks, and he hoped to meet them another year, and would be glad to witness their progress. Remember (said he), though you may not all be Bamberges and Whitfields in attainments (alluding to the two head boys in the examination), you may all be as good; and the value of a school is not to be measured by the ability of those it sends out, but by its sending out boys that will do their duty faithfully. With them now, he said, rested the reputation of the school; and not only did he hope they would grow up to be good specimens of what the

school could produce, but that they might be successful in life, and able themselves to be patrons and supporters of the school "when I," he added, "who am growing gray, and Mr. Hawtrey, who loves you so well, and whom you love so well, will have passed away."

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening an accident which might have been attended with most disastrous results, took place at the Gateshead station of the North Eastern Railway. The train which was the subject of the unfortunate occurrence was that from the South, due at Newcastle about half-past ten o'clock. Being a mail, it being the practice for it to stop only occasionally at Gateshead, it is supposed that in the present instance it had been intended to put down some passengers at that station, and for this purpose the steam had been slackened at the usual distance from the point of landing. The engine proceeded on its regular course until within about fifty yards of the station, when from some cause as yet unexplained the fore axle-tree gave way. Alarming and serious were the consequences which ensued. In the half-shattered state to which it was now reduced it continued on its way, tearing up the rails and chairs as it went. So matters went on until the bridge across Hill-street was reached—a stone structure of great strength and at a considerable height from the ground. Adjoining this part of the line, too, is the station, a flat-roofed building, covered with lead, and between five and six feet from the level of the rails. It was now about a quarter to eleven o'clock, the train being nearly fifteen minutes behind its specified time. Grazing slightly the wall as it passed along, it rushed violently against the bridge, knocking down a portion of the parapet, the stones falling thick and fast upon the street beneath. Checked happily in its further progress by the luggage line of rails which intersect the passenger ones, the engine, with equally heavy force, dashed upon the roof of the first-class waiting-room, there sticking fast in a partially inverted position. The shock to the entire building was immense. A chimney on the top was completely demolished, and the weight of the rubbish penetrated to the luggage-room on the basement flat of the station. One of the broken wheels fell into the street, and the other shortly afterwards followed a similar course. It is some gratification to state that with all this damage to property there has been no sacrifice of human life. The station-master, Mr. Allison had just gone to call a cab for a gentleman who he expected by the train, and fortunately he escaped without injury. Singularly enough, also, notwithstanding the severe concussion which they must have sustained, the carriages, of which there was about a dozen of the first and second class, retained their position on the line; and, indeed, with the exception of the broken portion, the engine kept its place. At the most perilous moment, the engine-man, named Thomas Brown, and the fireman, also stuck to their post; and both got off uninjured. A similar good fortune extended to the passengers, whom, apart from the temporary shake which it occasioned, the accident scarcely affected. Among them was the rector of Gateshead Fell, the Rev. W. Atkinson. The unfortunate engine consisted of three cylinders, and was built by the late George Stephenson. The engineman of whom it was in charge, has been several years in the employment of the company, and has never, we understand, met with an accident before. The affair will doubtless furnish sufficient cause for investigation.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Literature.

The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Vol. III. *The Republic and the Timæus.* Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE Platonic Dialogues translated and expounded in this volume complete the ethical system of Plato. Yet they differ in aim and substance from those Dr. Whewell has previously published, in that "they are not negative but positive, not critical merely but constructive." The Dialogues, classed in a former volume as those of the Socratic School and the Anti-Sophist dialogues, are "employed in analysing and disproving definitions and opinions there propounded"; while the Dialogues connected with the Trial and Death of Socrates, contained in the second volume, "have hardly any positive doctrine except that of the Immortality of the Soul." But the *Republic* and the *Timæus* propound, the one an ideal constitution of the State, with reference to the moral constitution of man and the nature of virtue, and the other a scheme of the universe not ill described by Dr. Whewell as "a kind of physical optimism." These dialogues consequently are full of positive doctrines, supported by what Plato held to be their proofs; and they thus give answers to many of the questions discussed tentatively in former dialogues:—the "enquirer and critic" has here become the "theorist and moralist." A natural preparation for the discussions contained in the *Republic* has been made by the reader of the brilliant debates throughout which Plato was in search of definitions and first truths; and Dr. Whewell justly thinks that the order in which he has presented these writings will assist the comprehension of the Platonic doctrines, and add to the strikingness of the impression made by the philosophical and literary

greatness of Plato on the mind of the merely English reader. He says:—

"The points discussed in the *Laches*, the *Charmides*, the *Lysis*, the *Rivals*, the *Alcibiades*, though involving weighty questions, are in a great degree juvenile puzzles, belonging to an early stage of moral philosophy. After these, the fine dramatic delineations of other moral teachers and disputants, Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias, Polus, Ion, Thrasymachus, form an extraordinary gathering of philosophical portraits. And this depiction is further graced by a lofty tone of virtuous resolve, as in the *Gorgias*, and by a thorough enjoyment of literary beauty and literary playfulness, as in the *Phædrus*; which through all there runs a steadfast assertion of the great doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, presented as the belief of Socrates, in the great tragedy of his death, the *Phædo*, and again urged in various mythological forms in the *Gorgias*, the *Phædrus*, and the *Republic*; add to this, subtle speculations concerning the soul and its faculties, anticipating the most acute analyses of modern psychologists:—and we have, I think, matter in which the English reader may find grounds for an admiration of Plato, and a pleasure in reading him, not altogether disproportionate to the reputation which belongs to his name."

It was remarked by Victor Cousin that the title of the dialogue known to us as the *Republic*, might more fitly be rendered *The Polity*; because it does not describe any particular kind of constitution such as the word *Republic* indicates. This polity may be a monarchy or aristocracy equally as well as a democracy. But the title has become historical; and Dr. Whewell rightly decides that it is too late to change the *Republic* for the more accurate description of *Polity*. The ten books of the *Republic* are classified by Dr. Whewell in five parts,—portions of several of the books being separated as digressions, and arranged under five heads. The conception of the entire work is thus, as we think, simplified to the reader; and its various doctrines may be more clearly apprehended, both in themselves, and in their mutual relations.

The first part contains the first book only, the *Thrasymachus*, a controversial dialogue on the question, What is justice? or, the nature of right and wrong. This dialogue belongs rather, says Dr. Whewell, to the anti-sophist class, and "might have been included to that class, had it had not been undesirable to dismember the *Republic*." Certainly any dismemberment would have been a bold thing for even Dr. Whewell to dare; and would have roused the prejudices of Platonists, as well as provoked deservedly adverse criticism. The second part contains Books II., III., IV., and is here entitled, *Of the Ideal Polity, and of Virtue*—"the cardinal and essential part of the work, describing Plato's idea of a perfect state, and illustrating, by means of that, the moral constitution of a virtuous man." The fifth, sixth, and seventh books are treated as a vast series of digressions, which, if delivered at first by Plato to his disciples along with the parts of his system, must have overwhelmed and obscured all perception of the system; and which must be regarded rather as disquisitions on special points taken up subsequently and discussed leisurely, when the great doctrine of the *Polity* had become familiar and accepted in the school. The third part then commences with the eighth book, and extends into the ninth; discussing negatively what had been positively illustrated before; and the title given to it is, *Of Imperfect Polities and of Vices*. The fourth and fifth parts, drawn from the ninth and tenth books, are considered by Dr. Whewell to have been written at a later period than the three books (II.—IV.) which he has given as the original form of the Platonic *Polity*, in which all the parts cohere consistently, and give the impression of completeness and unity. As the subject was further prosecuted, Plato is supposed to have returned to parts of the ethical thesis; and to have published these supplementary portions at different times. The suggestion is sustained both by an ancient statement—in Aulus Gellius, for instance—that one part of the *Republic* was published before the rest: and by the self-commending intelligibility which the dialogue gains from such a division as Dr. Whewell has made. He therefore calls these sections the *Sequel to the Ethics of the Polity*, with a final consideration of *The Immortality of the Soul*.

The Digressions are arranged under the following heads:—Of Education in the Ideal *Polity*; Of the Condition of Women in the Ideal *Polity*; Of Philosophers as Politicians; Of the Degrees of Human Knowledge; Of the Exclusion of Poets from the Ideal State. We all know how entirely several of these subjects have overlaid the essential matter of the *Republic* in some commentaries on its ideas; and how popular apprehension has fixed on them as the characteristics of Plato's proposed polity. They appear in this arrangement in the true light; and Dr. Whewell's brief comments are interesting and valuable. Take, for instance, his remarks on the Condition of Women in the Platonic State.

"The strange proposals respecting women which Plato delivers, and which I have described in the most general terms, omitting his details, may be ascribed to the imperfection of his analysis of the Springs of Human Action. He had in his City three classes, the Rulers,

Soldiers, and Producers, which represented respectively the three elements of man, Reason, Pugnacity, and Desire. As the soldiers were there to represent one of the springs of action, they could not themselves be moved by several springs, such as the Family Affections, the Desire of Property, and the like. A more complete analysis of human nature, in which these latter springs of action are duly recognised, deposes the Irrascible or Pugnacious element from the anomalous ascendancy which Plato assigns to it, and from which, in a great degree, his arrangements respecting women flow. I have given the ethical aspect of the Platonic scheme: but it also offers itself as a proposal for the political constitution of the State: a constitution, as was forthwith objected, impracticable and unprofitable. Aristotle's criticism of it in the Second Book of his *Politics*, given from this point of view, is very decisive. The proposal that women should participate in gymnastic exercises, was one of the points on which the natural repugnance to such exhibitions amongst the Athenians was likely to be sharpened by the fact that such practices existed already as a distinctive part of the Spartan institutions. We have this feeling expressed in the *Andromache* of Euripides."

Dr. Whewell points out that Plato's suggestions as to the Laws of War are curious and interesting, as "approaching to the humanities of modern warfare, and to the principle of regarding as members of one family all civilised nations, or all Christendom (for these notions have with us replaced the notion of a Greek world with barbarians outside it)." We cannot further instance his manner of commenting on Plato's subordinate themes; though much has seemed to us to be worthy of quotation.

We have not thought it necessary to touch for a moment on the substantial contents of this greatest of Plato's writings—perhaps the most precious portion of all the fruits of the Greek culture that have been preserved to us; or to dwell on the points of contact it has with modern speculative thought, or its worth to the discussion of perpetually-recurring questions of social life, or its grandeur as a protest against a school of philosophy that now threatens to spread amongst us, whose views of the nature of man, of morality, and of the constitution and aim of society, have their best philosophical antidote in the spirit and essential thoughts of Platonism. Nor have we left ourselves room to speak of that singular and confessedly obscure, but most powerfully thought-quickening work, the *Timæus*, with its theological interpretation of the knowledge of nature—its doctrine of a Ruling Mind, by which everything, as it is, and where it is, is arranged for the best. Dr. Whewell has succeeded remarkably in the attempt to make a difficult and obscure work intelligible and profitable. In this volume he has completed the great task he undertook, so far as the ethical writings of Plato are concerned. Whether he does any more for English readers in the reproduction of the divine philosopher of heathenism, must, he tells us, "depend on circumstances." We wish he may proceed to the *Banquet*, the *Theætetus*, and others at once. There may be many grounds for dissenting from his appreciation of special parts of the Platonic doctrine, and perhaps still more for questioning the justness of his sense of the feeling and intention of Plato in occasional passages: but we are persuaded that the work done in these volumes, with so much sincere devotion and cultivated ability, will be long esteemed as one of the most useful and praiseworthy of the learned author's life.

Heart Echoes from the East; or, Sacred Lyrics and Sonnets. By MARY E. LESLIE, Calcutta. London: James Nisbet and Co.

THE seemingly too sentimental title of this book had nearly prevented our making any acquaintance with what we find to be one of the most approvable and delightful volumes of devotional verse that has lately reached our hands. With Miss Waring, and the author of "The Dove on the Cross," and a few other women who have breathed their thought and experience in simple and tender strains, or who "have learnt in suffering what they taught in song"—song pathetic but trustful, solemn but joyful,—with these we shall henceforth remember the lady who has here deeply touched and we hope purified us, by the sweet low sounds of her consecrated harp. The music is but simple melody—yet it has exquisite turns and cadences. The flowers of this poetry are pale, and of common growth—but they are fragrant, and grouped with pure taste so as to express deep meanings.

The Lyrics are introduced by dedicatory stanzas, which we cannot forbear to quote.

"I bring my one small gift, my Lord and Master,—
No ointment rare and sweet,
Shut in a box of snowy alabaster,
To break o'er Thy dear feet:

"No ripe, full wheaten ears with gleaming golden,
In a large, heavy sheaf,
The stalks together beautifully holden
With wreath of flower and leaf:

"No basket heaped with fruits of radiant lustre,
O'erspread with soft rich bloom,
Amid green leaves the grape's bright purple cluster
And delicate perfume:

"But from the fields wherein Thy favour loving,
Which ever joys to bless,
Has granted to my feet a free, glad roving,
And blissful happiness,—

"Some simple field-flowers have I gladly broken,
Around Thy cross to twine,
Of my heart's love, a slight and fragile token
To Thee, O Saviour mine!

"Smiles not the mother when her young child bringeth
In its white, tiny hand,—
The while its dancing foot with pleasure springeth,
So that it scarce can stand,—

"A buttercup or two, or some small daisies
Gathered from grassy place?
And showers she not her fond and loving praises
On the small upturned face?

"O more than mother dear, than mother tender,
Receive my offering,
And smile upon it, till amid Thy splendour,
Within the angel-ring,

"I take the crown Thou givest; and straight bending
In adoration deep,
Cast it before Thee, while the songs ascending,
The crystal arches sweep."

Most of these lyrics are founded on passages of Scripture, the meaning of which is unfolded, as appreciated by poetical insight, and as responded to by feeling and experience. They are thus the "heart echoes" aroused by the voices of Divine wisdom and love. One of the deepest passages in the writings of St. Paul is beautifully applied in the following poem:—

"That the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh."—2 Corinthians iv. 11.

"From the low root beneath the dark mould hidden,
The soft green shoots sprang quickly day and night;
And, as by some strong impulse hourly bidden,
Leaves burst to light.

"And little crimson bells from buds unfolding
Rang to the hissing wind a fairy chime,
And streams of incense rose,—no heart withholding,
Through morning's prime.

"Then thought grew quick,—quick as the rich life
swelling
Down to the tips of spray, and bud, and flower,
And fancies in a fountain-column welling
Dropt as a shower.

"Thinking of Thee, O Root unseen, yet sending
For evermore fresh tokens of thy life,
Unceasingly upspringing in the blending
Of peace with strife.

"Soft clustered blooms of gentle heart-returnings,
Rich, ever-opening bells of joy and love,
Green leaves of hope, long, twining, tendrill-yearnings
For home above.

"Withdrawing then my hand which had been feeling
The dewy coolness of each crimson flower,
I turned to Him, the inmost thought revealing
Of that bright hour:

"Thus praying; through this day, Thou sole Life-giver,
O manifest Thy hidden life in me,
That each breeze as it crosses yonder river
Most tremblingly,

"May bear a waft of fragrance faint and tender,
Thine own returned to Thee in gratefulness,
Until Thy face with its strange veillous splendour
My vision bless."

The sonnets are less artistically perfect than the lyrics: but a subject often treated poetically is clothed with freshness in that we here give:—

"Ye are the temple of the living God."—3 Cor vi. 16.

"Silently rose the temple: iron clang
Echoed not through the courts; as lilyflower
Unfolding whitely in still morning hour,
Unfolded the white glory; than there rang
A joyous shout,—the gathered people sang,
And God's great splendour with its hushing power
Settled down, wrapping corridor and tower,
The while from Heaven He made His banners hang.—
Make me Thy temple; silently up-build
Within my heart Thy holy dwelling-place,
And let its deep recesses all be filled
With the rich overflowings of Thy grace;
My being's chords and discords all are stilled,
Waiting the revelation of Thy Face."

It may be inferred from these extracts that the imagination of the authoress is not peculiarly bright or original, and that her range of thought is not very comprehensive; but in spiritual feeling, in quiet energy, and in true, simple gracefulness, her white-robed muse has not often been excelled by the companion singers of her pious pilgrimage.

The Importance of Intellectual Culture for the Work of the Christian Ministry. An Address delivered to the Students of the Lancashire Independent College, at the Sessional Anniversary, on 20th June, 1861. By Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A. Published by special request. London: Jackson, Walford, and Co.

THIS Address claims attention not only by the intelligence and vigour with which it treats its general topic, but by its special fitness to a vague feeling, and a phase of unenlightened opinion, just now strengthening itself in various sections of the Church, as to the qualifications of the Christian minister, and the characteristics of a discharge of the duties of the ministry suited to the necessities of the times. Mr. Rogers could not, as he says, suppose his auditors, as students of a theological college, to be "either ignorant or indifferent" on the subject of his address; but, knowing well how "the spirit of a young man may sometimes chafe against the period of delay which collegiate work interposes between him and the realisation of his fondest hopes,"—and how he "may not be able to see the exact connexion between his present studies and his future labours,"—while "injurious friends may foster a spirit of discontent with the restraints by which he is held,"—he has

thought "a few fraternal hints" may be "neither unwise nor unnecessary" on the old subject of the importance of preparatory toils, and their influence on future ministerial usefulness. The point which we think of highest present importance, and worthy of the attention of our congregations and of students for the ministry especially, is well put, in the following passages, which we cannot introduce without remarking that Mr. Rogers guardedly declares that he does not suppose the feeling adverted to, to be very extensively spread:—

"It has been well said by a recent writer, in an essay marked by great acuteness, that 'The law of reaction extends to all that human beings can ever feel the disposition to think or do. . . . With most human beings, with nations, with humankind, as regards very many, and very important matters, as surely and as far as the pendulum has swung to the right, so surely and so far will it swing to the left.' Public opinion, in relation to preaching among Nonconformists, has followed this rule. A few years ago the cry was loud and long for a more educated ministry, and, as the result, more intellectual preaching—that which had been popular in the past was sneered at as feeble and superficial—something more philosophic in its tone, and more elaborate in its style, was insisted on as a necessity for the times—the absence of scholarship in our ministry was represented as a grave evil, and every effort was made to remedy the defect. What causes have operated to produce a revulsion of feeling it would not be difficult to discover, but it is not necessary here to specify. Certain it is, that in some quarters a change, and a very marked one, has come, and the pendulum is now swinging as far to the left as it did before to the right. By many it seems now to be thought, that a highly cultivated mind, so far from being an advantage, is rather a hindrance to the Christian minister—that culture curbs the spontaneous working of genius, chills the ardour of the heart, and cripples the vigour of the intellect—that it often represses the noble impulses of a man's soul, and makes him the creature of routine and the slave of system—that, in other cases, it inflames him with a desire for dangerous novelties, and robs him of that simplicity of language and fervour of heart and manner, which are the necessary conditions of success—that you must not expect the well-trained scholar to be an earnest and powerful preacher—in short, that the less a man knows, the more likely is he to become an able minister of the New Testament."

"It is at once admitted, that there have been, and are, men of genius, whom nature has made orators, and whose great original powers have compensated, to some extent, for the lack of literary or scientific attainments. But as these men obey no rule themselves, so can they form no rule for others. Assuredly they are very rare exceptions; and it may fairly be questioned whether, even in their case, the despised culture might not have saved them from errors, and so increased their capacity for usefulness. Nothing could be more absurd than to quote them as evidences of the uselessness of learning, or to fancy that any can afford to follow in their steps save those who are possessed of similar endowments. Their want of scholarship is their weak point, in which, of course, it is easy to imitate them, but their marvellous success is the fruit of those gifts, which no copyist can acquire. Nothing is more easy than to caricature the infirmities or eccentricities of genius; nothing more monstrous than to expect, by such means, to achieve its triumphs. To ape the limp of Vulcan is one thing; to fashion the shield of Achilles another and very different task. The one is within the reach of any pretender; the other is possible only to one enjoying a skill equal to that of the god himself."

Again, speaking of the characteristics of a modern congregation as compared with one of a former period, and of which the "semi-educated mind of all others is the most difficult to bring under the sway of right influence—the most prone to be carried about by every wind of doctrine—the most disposed to rebel against all that is established, and be seduced by every tempting novelty—the most elate with overweening self-conceit, ever ready to question the pretensions of its teachers, and eager to test everything, even that which is most sacred, in its own crucible:—

There is very great need at present—when preaching for the times and preaching to the masses seems not a little likely to be made participant of the very worst features of the times and the very worst qualities of the masses—for the utterance of the protest contained in the following sentences:—

"Of the importance of reaching the hearts of those who fill so large a place in our social system, there can be no question; but it is a great mistake to fancy that this is to be accomplished by the adoption of a mode of teaching which others would scorn as contemptible. Though not possessed of the same worldly advantages, they are, to a great extent, men of a sturdy intellect and vigorous good sense fully equal to that of those above them in the social scale, and there could not be a greater folly than to deem it necessary to emasculate our thought and debase our language in condescension to their weakness. It is possible to make our speech plain without making it contemptible—to give it force without sinking to vulgarity, adopting the slang of the day, and utterly ignoring the true character of the pulpit. The working men of England require no such treatment, and many of them resent it as little better than insult. Even were they more ignorant than they are, it would be a wretched policy to stoop to their level—either by the employment of men whose attainments are little superior to their own, or by men of education needlessly throwing aside all the advantages of their own careful training. Richard Baxter, than whom no man ever brought to the work a more earnest and simple desire for the salvation of souls, or had a larger and more valuable experience on the point, very wisely cautions the preacher 'against enticing the people to think that he is as ignorant as they, and that they are as worthy to be preachers as he, because they can do as much and as well as he is used to do.' The truth is, those for whom so much concern is felt, and to whom, it is thought, an uneducated ministry alone is adapted, are quite capable of feeling when they are in the grasp of a man of real power; and as they would repay, quite as well as any others, the most diligent efforts of the most cultivated scholar, so do they

turn away with contempt from the feeble teachings of those who give no proof of their capacity as instructors. Nothing, I am satisfied, is more repulsive to them than that affected humility which often trenches on coarseness. It insults them by the idea that they can relish nothing better, and though it may call forth the plaudits of the moment, the wretched impertinence is not soon forgotten, and is not fitted to excite any sympathy on behalf of the religion whose preacher has fallen into so grievous an error."

Whether or no one agrees in all that Mr. Rogers advances, his outspokenness and frankness command respect, and his decided views and earnest assertion may do something to correct a false tendency which we have observed in various quarters to spring from unreflecting good intention.

In counselling those who are seeking intellectual culture for the service of Christ and the Church, Mr. Rogers has dwelt on the duty of *Catholic reading*—"Catholic, in the best sense; that is, both in its subjects and its authors": and he enforces the latter point thus:—

"So, also, in relation to authors. It cannot be well for us to confine ourselves to those of our own sect or party. The ungenerous depreciation of their labours is, doubtless, a grave error; but an exclusive attention to them is, at least, as serious a mistake. The 'idols of the cave' are always sufficiently numerous and powerful, without our seeking to multiply or strengthen them. It becomes us rather earnestly to guard against them; and in no way are we likely to do it so effectually as by studying carefully the opinions of others. It is no slight advantage, in our public defence of our principles, if we are able to place ourselves in the position of our opponent, to appreciate the force of his arguments, and so to meet them with fairness and force; but we can attain this only as extensive and impartial reading gives us an acquaintance with the modes of thought prevalent among those holding views different from our own. The very ordeal through which our opinions have to pass, will make them at once stronger and more intelligent—they will rise out of the region of mere prejudice into that of calm and earnest conviction; and while there is no abatement of attachment to them, but the contrary, there will be that wise and generous charity which itself will make our advocacy all the more effective."

With which good and profitable words we commend these forty pages to the further attention of those whom they chiefly address.

Gleanings.

A cargo of 10,000 parrots and paroquets from Senegal has just been landed at Bordeaux.

No less than seven fire insurance companies are reported to be in course of formation.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's new tale, entitled "A Strange Story," has been commenced this week in the pages of *All the Year Round*.

Messrs. Bell and Daldy have in the press a book on the "Essays and Reviews," written by Mr. Isaac Taylor.

It is stated that several life assurance offices will have to pay considerable sums on the policies which have of late years been effected on the life of the late Duke of Buckingham.

It is said that the next volume of the "Memoirs to Illustrate the History of My Time," published by Mr. Bentley, will contain the history of M. Guizot's mission to England in 1840.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—In the year ending March 31 last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a very large amount in items as "conscience money." The total was 10,218*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in the year.

It is of importance to the public to be informed that, under an act which received the Royal assent on the 6th inst., no copy of a bill of sale can be registered without the production of the original, duly stamped.

One of Colonel Gordon's regiment writes home from Hagerstown:—"Last night I joined my company in the Lutheran church, and found that the officers' quarters were in the pulpit and chancel. We slept as soundly in the pulpit as ever we did under one."—*New York Paper*.

IRISH POLITENESS.—An Irish jingle-driver, in Dublin, made a very happy and characteristic reply the other day. A gentleman had replied to Pat's "Want a jingle, sir?" by saying, "No; I am able to walk;" "May your honour long be able, but seldom willing."

During the present month Messrs. Longman will publish "A Survey of Human Progress; from the savage state to the highest civilization yet attempted; a progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as in the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade," by Neil Arnott, M.D., author of the "Elements of Physics."

ABSENCE OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS IN AUSTRALIA.—"The aborigines of Australia," Dr. Lang states in his work on "Queensland," have no idea of a supreme divinity, the creator and governor of the world, the witness of their actions, and their future judge. They have no objects of worship, even of a subordinate or inferior rank. They have no idols, no temples, no sacrifices. In short, they have nothing whatever of the character of religion, or of religious observance, to distinguish them from the beasts that perish."

THE IRISH JOBBERS AND THE QUEEN.—At a meeting last week of the Dublin Town Council, after the resolution of the corporation for the preparation of an address to the Queen had passed, up rose Alderman J. Reynolds, and proposed that a paragraph should be inserted in the address "praying her Majesty to exert her high influence for the restoration of the Galway subsidy"! Incredible as this may seem—although, considering the quarter from

which the proposition came it is credible—will it be believed, not only that the provision met with a seconder, but was put and adopted!

ST. SWITHIN'S-DAY.—The value to be placed upon the popular notion that if it rains upon the 15th of July it will do so for the forty succeeding days may be learnt from the following facts, from the Greenwich observations for the last twenty years:—It appears that St. Swithin's-day was wet in 1841, and there were 23 rainy days up to the 24th of August; 1845, 26 rainy days; 1851, 13 rainy days; 1853, 18 rainy days; 1854, 16 rainy days; and in 1856, 14 rainy days. In 1842 and following years St. Swithin's day was dry, and the result was, in 1842, 12 rainy days; 1843, 22 rainy days; 1844, 20 rainy days; 1846, 21 rainy days; 1847, 17 rainy days; 1848, 31 rainy days; 1849, 20 rainy days; 1850, 17 rainy days; 1852, 19 rainy days; 1855, 18 rainy days; 1857, 14 rainy days; 1858, 14 rainy days; 1859, 13 rainy days; and in 1860, 29 rainy days. These figures show the superstition to be founded on a fallacy, as the average of twenty years proves rain to have fallen upon the largest number of days when St. Swithin's day was dry.—*Times*.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Lord Chancellor receives 500*l.* for protoguing Parliament, and the same sum for opening the Houses "by commission."

THE MINISTER AND THE SMUGGLER.—On one occasion he (the Rev. Lachlan Mackenzie, Loch-garron) counselled his people to refrain, in all circumstances, from prevarication and falsehood, assuring them that they would find it their best policy for time, as well as their safest course for eternity. One of his hearers, conscious of having often told a lie, and finding it impossible to believe that it could always be wise to tell the truth, went to speak to the minister on the subject. He said—"Surely, if the exciseman should ask me where I hid my whisky, it would not be wrong that I should lead him off the scent." His minister would not allow that this was a case to which the rule he laid down was not applicable, and advised him, even in such circumstances, to tell the simple truth. The smuggler was soon after put to the test. While working behind his house by the wayside on the following week, the exciseman came up to him and said, "Is there any whisky about your house to-day?" Remembering his minister's advice, the smuggler at once said, though not without misgivings as to the result, "Yes, there are three casks of whisky buried in a hole under my bed, and if you will search for them there you will find them." "You rascal!" the exciseman said, "if they were there, you would be the last to tell me," and at once walked away. As soon as he was out of hearing, and the smuggler could breathe freely again, he exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Lachlan, Mr. Lachlan, you were right as usual!"—*The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire, by the Rev. John Kennedy, Dingwall*.

THE SECRET OF A CHARMING MANNER.—There are two sorts of fine manners: the one, which expresses an easy sense of fitness for every company—lofty, a shade supercilious, but really good—the manner caricatured in *Punch's* portrait of "swells," and only serviceable to the owner; the other of a cast already alluded to, which confers benefit on others, and which must proceed from deeper and kindlier sources than self-appreciation, self-respect, and the habit of good company. One which, if it does not imply a more excellent nature than common, shows a nature whose best qualities are now within our reach—a gift to society—the manner which conveys to us the idea that we are worth pleasing, that we have inspired an interest, and waked sympathy. We rise in our own opinion in such a presence; we feel ourselves appreciated, our powers are quickened, we are at ease, and show ourselves at our best. What is it that makes some women so charming—some men so pleasant? what quality that diffuses an aroma, an influence as of rose-leaves about them? that manifests itself in hands that receive us with graceful warmth, in eyes that beam with kindly pleasure, in smiles so genuine, so tender; in the general radiance of reception. What a benignant sunshine of welcome! how soothing to be cared for! how easily the time passes! And what constitutes this charm? for we are not supposing it to arise from any deep moral or intellectual superiority, which, truth to say, does not often exhibit itself in this way. Surely it is a natural sweetness, an inherent tenderness of sympathy—permeating rather than deep—acting upon a desire to please. There are some persons on whom society acts almost chemically, compelling them to be charming. It is a part of themselves to meet advances, to labour in their graceful way, to create a favourable impression and to give pleasure; and yet, perhaps, our arrival was, after all, ill-timed—our approach at least was not welcome—we interrupted, we necessitated an effort. If at night we could overhear our friend's summary of the day, we might find ourselves classed as one of its troubles and hindrances: and, as we have said, we might unjustly feel a twinge of ill-usage. But is it not something not to have been made uncomfortable at the time—to have spent a happy hour instead of sitting on thorns, as with certain of our acquaintance we should inevitably have been made to do? They are not necessarily more sincere because they take no pains to conceal that we are in their way. The kindly welcome has been as true to his character all the while as our surly friend has been to his. It would have cost too much; it would have been impossible for him to be ungracious. Thus he is neither insincere, for he has sincerely wished to please, nor, what might seem the other alternative, affected, for he has been acting according to his nature.—*Blackwood's Magazine for August*.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The Bishop of Durham died on Friday morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, at the early age of forty-eight. The cause of his death is said to have been due to the introduction into the biliary organs of a clot of blood, resulting from the obliteration of a vein. The Honourable and Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers was youngest surviving brother of the Earl of Clarendon, and was born in London in 1813. Educated at Westminster School, and elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1834, and took the degree of M.A. in 1837. After taking holy orders and exercising clerical functions in Lancashire, and as vicar of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, he was, in 1841, presented by the Crown to the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In the metropolis, as rector of St. George's and canon of St. Paul's, he won high popularity as an evangelical preacher and as an active promoter of such reforms as were calculated to minister to the comfort and welfare of the crowded population. For fifteen years the professional exertions and the aristocratic connections of Mr. Montagu Villiers kept him prominently before the public; and in 1856, on the death of Dr. Percy, he was promoted to the vacant see of Carlisle, from which he was recently translated to the see of Durham. He was the brother of two leading statesmen of the present day, namely, the Earl of Clarendon and the Hon. C. P. Villiers. Several families of distinction, including that of Earl Russell, will be placed in mourning by his decease. In a favourable notice of the deceased prelate the *Times* says:—

No minister in London was more popular than Mr. Villiers when in 1856 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the Bishopric of Carlisle. It was a step to a still higher promotion, for only last year he was translated to the see of Durham. He proved himself not less energetic in a diocese than he had been in a parish, and there seemed to be before him long years of useful work. Durham is the diocese, of all others in the country, in which the increase of population has lately been greatest, and in which the spiritual provision has been most deficient. Great things were expected from the energy and tact of Dr. Villiers, and the Evangelical party regarded with particular interest the man who filled so primely a chair and undertook so vast a work. His first conspicuous act in his new sphere of labour certainly disappointed his admirers, though his premature death will now be considered, if not to justify, yet to excuse it; for he has died by no means a rich man, and leaves a widow, three daughters besides Mrs. Chess, and two sons. However incautiously he may have acted on the occasion to which we refer, he never lost the esteem of those who knew him best; and the strong interest which vast numbers of people, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, have taken in his last illness is the most eloquent of all comments upon his life and character. Not only in his diocese but throughout the country, in all the large towns, Dissenters of every denomination have combined with Churchmen to offer up prayers for his recovery. Seldom are ecclesiastical dignitaries the object of such affectionate solicitude; seldom is their departure felt so universally as a great public loss.

THE DEATH OF MADAME CATHARINE HAYES is announced. The deceased lady was an accomplished lyrical vocalist. Her death, so young (she was only forty) will be much deplored by the musical public. She lately returned from a lengthened and successful tour in the New World. In the Far West the semi-civilised denizens of California evinced their enthusiasm by liberal contributions to her treasury in the shape of nuggets.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TUCKER.—July 30, at 48, Camden-road Villas, the wife of the Rev. F. Tucker, of a Son.
STOWELL.—August 5, Mrs. William Stowell, of Maulden, near Amphil, of a son.
WILLIAMS.—August 7, at Wellington-terrace, Holloway, the wife of Mr. J. J. Williams, of a daughter.
GAMMON.—August 10, at Warwick-house, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. Charles Gammon, draper, of a daughter.
DAVIES.—August 10, at 10, Blackheath-hill, the wife of Morgan H. Davies, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN — BOWEN.—July 13, at Llandewy Church, Pembroke-shire, by the Rev. D. Jones, Mr. William Morgan, of Narberth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Bowen, Esq. of Veynor.
PERRY — SMEETON.—August 1, at Theddingworth, by the Rev. Henry Batchelor, of Glasgow, the Rev. C. S. Perry, of Baldock, to Miss Hannah Smeeton, daughter of John Smeeton, Esq., of Theddingworth, Leicestershire.
LEE — DALE.—August 2, at the Independent Chapel, Burley, Otley, Yorkshire, by the Rev. R. Goshawk, Mr. Henry Lee, of Wakefield, to Mary Jane Dale, second daughter of the late Mr. Dale, bookseller, of Bradford.
BUGBY — HARDCASTLE.—August 2, at the Poultry Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Spence, the Rev. Fitzherbert Bugby, of Preston, to Minnie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Hardcastle, of Waterford, Ireland.
MORRIS — WILKINSON.—August 6, at Horbury Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. Joseph Morris, of Narberth, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., minister of the Chapel, the Rev. W. E. Morris, son of the Rev. W. Morris, of Anglessea, to Hannah Garland, fourth daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., of Nottingham.
BOYD — PATON.—August 6, at Letham, Kinross-shire, N.B., by the Rev. George Hunter, of Tillinoultry, the Rev. William Boyd, of the United Presbyterian Church, Milnathort, to Kate, daughter of James Paton, Esq.
WOODALL — PUDDICOMBE.—August 6, at Pentonville-road Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. H. B. Ingram, Mr. J. Whitridge Woodall, of Shrewsbury, to Amelia, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Puddicombe, of Richmond-terrace, Canonbury.
BEESTALL — GIBBS.—At the Independent Chapel, Melton Mowbray, by license, by Rev. J. Twidale, Mr. William Samuel Beestall, of Teddlesham, Louth, Lincolnshire, to Katharine, third daughter of Mr. F. Gibbs.
JACKSON — NEALE.—On the 6th, at London-road Chapel,

Leicester, by the Rev. T. Lomas, Mr. James B. Jackson, Applegate-street, to Mrs. Neale, Havelock-street, Leicester.
MURSELL — ROGERS.—August 7, at Crane-street Chapel, Pontypool, by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, D.D., the Rev. J. P. Murrell, of Leicester, to Mrs. Anna Drew Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, widow of the late Rev. J. T. Rogers, of Margate.
VICKRIDGE — MERRALL.—August 7, at the United Methodist Free Church Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. T. Miley, the Rev. Edmund Vickridge, of Corn Holms, Cliviger, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Stephen Merrall, Esq., Spring Cliffe, Manningham.
RILEY — DIXON.—August 1, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Cambell, the Rev. John D. Riley, of the Quinta Congregational Church, near Chirk, Denbighshire, to Judith, youngest daughter of the late John Dixon, Esq., of Scholecroft, Morley, near Leeds.

DEATHS.

GOULDSMITH.—August 1, at her residence, Kingsdown, Bristol, Esther, relict of Thomas Gouldsmith, Esq., aged eighty-six.
QUICK.—August 3, at Bristol, Henry Lansdown, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Quick, aged sixteen years.
NASMITH.—August 3, Mrs. Nasmith, the widow of David Nasmith, Esq., the founder of the London City Mission, Country and Town Missions, the Female Aid Society, Monthly Tract Society, &c., aged sixty-one.
SMITH.—August 5, suddenly, at Marlborough, Jane, the eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Smith, in her forty-second year.
DURHAM.—August 9, the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, aged forty-eight.
TOWNLEY.—August 9, at his residence, 3, Highbury-place, Islington, the Rev. Henry Townley, late of Bishopgate Chapel, aged seventy-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The brilliancy of the weather and the continued influx of gold have given great firmness to the market for English securities yesterday. The first bargains in Consols for money were at 90½ to 91, and the last 90½ to 91. For the 10th September the final price was 90½ to 91. Business is, however, very slack.

To-day the market continues buoyant. Consols are 90½ 90½ for Money, and 90½ 90½ for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 90½ 90½. Long Annuities, 15½ 15 13-16. Exchequer Bills, March, 12s. dis.; and ditto June, 5s. to 2s. dis. Bank Stock is 235½; ditto 5 per cent. Loan, 100½ 100½; ditto New Scrip, 100½; ditto 5½ per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 101½ 101½; and ditto Debentures, 968.

Great ease prevailed in the discount market. Good bills were taken in Lombard-street at 4½ per cent., or a trifle lower. At the Bank of England business was limited. There is an impression that within the next week or two the minimum at that establishment will be lowered to 4½ per cent.

The specie movement continues favourable, owing to the diminished shipments of sovereigns to America and of silver to the East. Moderate supplies are still reported from Australia and the Continent, and in the absence of export demands they are mostly taken into the Bank of England. Including 88,000*l.* received there yesterday, no less than 288,000*l.* has been purchased by the authorities since the date of the last weekly balance-sheet. It is consequently presumed that the next return will show a further accumulation of bullion, although the effect of the influx may have been partly neutralised by the increased circulation of coin in the agricultural districts.

A fair amount of business is recorded in the Foreign Market, and prices in several instances exhibit a downward tendency.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been rather limited; prices, however, have shown some slight variations. Great Northern have advanced to 106. Great Westerns to 67½. London and Brighton to 115; and North Eastern, Berwick, to 104½. North Westerns have declined to 91½. South Westerns to 94½. North British to 61½; and South Easterns to 80½ 80½. In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings the operations have been extremely limited, without any material alteration in values. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 17. Bahia and San Francisco, 12½. East Indian, 100½ 100½. Great Indian Peninsula, 95½; and Grand Trunk of Canada, 18½ 18½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are dull, and barely support previous rates. London and County have declined to 36½; and London Joint Stock have improved to 30½. Madras Irrigation realise 2; and East India Irrigation, 1 to 1½.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 7.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,131,675	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	11,461,675
		Silver Bullion ..	—
	£26,131,675		£26,131,675

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000	Government Securities ..	£9,900,800
Reserve ..	3,520,452	Other Securities ..	17,900,650
Public Deposits ..	3,843,763	Notes ..	5,784,780
Other Deposits ..	11,818,960	Gold & Silver Coin ..	878,770
Seven Day and other Bills ..	737,765		
	£34,478,950		£34,478,950

Aug. 8, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 9, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

ELMAN, W., and WALLACE, J. F., Graham-house, Old Broad-street, East India merchants, August 19, September 17.
FOX, F. F., Fenchurch-street, tailor, August 23, September 20.
NICKS, T. J., Tower-hill, provision merchant, August 23, September 12.

BARNETT, G., Felix-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, butcher, August 23, September 11.
 JOSEPH, N. A., Vine-street, Minorca, importer of foreign goods, August 21, September 11.
 FITZ, F. W., Selborne, near Alton, Hampshire, machinist, August 21, September 11.
 FASLEY, W., Martock, Somersetshire, builder, August 19, September 11.
 HARTLEY, R. H., Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, August 20, September 20.
 HAIGH, J., Wakefield, common brewer, August 20, September 20.
 WILKINSON, G., Wath-upon-Deane, Yorkshire, butcher, August 24, September 23.
 GARTON, J., and BROWN, D., Manchester, hardware dealers, August 23, September 13.
 RAGLAND, T., Wigan, stationer, August 21, September 11.
 LEE, G. K., Sunderland, linendraper, August 21, September 18.

Tuesday, August 13, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

COGSWELL, E. H., and DAY, G., Peterborough, builders, August 23, September 20.
 HORSWELL, S., Padstow, Cornwall, draper, August 27, September 25.
 MOODY, C., Portsea, cutler, August 27, September 19.
 HUMPHREY, C., and HUMPHREY, C., Jun., Suffolk-grove, South-wark, oil refiners, August 24, September 27.
 WILLI, T., Newtown, Southamptonshire, brewer, August 24, September 27.
 ROBINSON, J. C. F., Sussex-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico, boarding-house keeper, August 23, September 11.

AN INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE AT THE SEA-SIDE.—Where a residence on the coast is recommended to those suffering from disorders of the respiratory organs, or where sea-bathing and sea-air are resorted to in cases of rickets in children, scrofulous disorders, diseases of the skin, and general debility, the health of the child or the adult has been rapidly restored when the precaution has been adopted of assisting nature by the administration of that celebrated remedy, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has acquired world-wide fame for the cure of consumption, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, weakness of the constitution, and all other disorders of which impaired nutrition is the chief and fundamental cause. The eminent physician, Dr. Edward Carey, who had many opportunities of testing the efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's oil amongst residents on the coast, observes:—"In a short period its extraordinary effects will be manifested by an appearance of health and strength before unknown. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner." Supplied with this invaluable remedy for consumption, the phthisical invalid will derive real benefit from the genial climate of a southern coast; whilst the delicate child and the enfeebled valetudinarian, strengthened by this unrivalled restorative and alternative, will experience the salutary influence of the ocean breeze and the sea-water bath.—Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—PREVENTION.—It often happens that a sickly person fails in obtaining a cure, though the malady is perfectly remediable by medicine. This arises frequently from misunderstandings as to the dose, or its repetition. Such errors cannot occur to those using Holloway's medicine, as full printed directions envelope every packet, that the invalid may frequently refresh the memory. By their guidance progress towards the relief or cure of the malady advances without doubt or drawback. Holloway's simple directions are intelligible to all; a little attention alone is required. There is nothing dangerous or disagreeable in the composition of either the Ointment or the Pills. They act harmoniously together, and in all diseases exercise the most soothing and wholesome action.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12.

There was a better show of English wheat on the stands this morning, including many samples of new wheat of superior quality and weight. Arrivals of foreign grain are of moderate extent. The fine weather checked demand, and the business done to-day in wheat was small, the greater part of the samples being held over. For foreign wheat there was a limited inquiry for export, and on sales made last week's prices were supported. Barley was in moderate demand, and unaltered in value. Beans and peas were without alteration. The oat trade was inactive, and the sales made were at the prices of this day week. The inquiry for cargoes on the coast is steady, business doing is at previous prices.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	38 50 60	Dantzic	57 to 74
Do White	40 64	Konigsberg, Red	52 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	52 57
Yorkshire Red	38 60	Rostock	55 68
Scotch		Danish and Holstein	—
Rye	30 3	East Friesland	—
Barley, English	30 40	Petersburg	50 53
Scotch		Riga and Archangel	50 53
Malt (pale)	54 70	Polish Odesa	—
Beans, Mazagan	30 36	Marianopolis	—
Hicks	30 36	Taganrog	—
Harrow	31 41	Egyptian	—
Pigeon	43 47	American (U.S.)	50 60
Peas, White	35 39	Barley, Pomeranian	36 33
Grey	36 40	Konigsberg	26 33
Maple	40 44	Danish	26 33
Boilers	35 39	East Friesland	26 33
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	26 33
Foreign	—	Odesa	26 33
Oats (English new)	17 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	—
Sack of 230 lbs	45 55	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 35
Baltic	—	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	—	Oats—	
Hempseed	—	Dutch	19 27
Canaryseed	—	Jahde	—
Oliverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 120 lbs to 120 lbs	—	New York	27 29
Rape Cake, 80 lbs to 100 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	43 45
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household bread, 6½d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The show of foreign stock on offer here to-day was large, and the sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at, in some instances, a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were seasonably extensive, for the most part in fair condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, and for muddling and inferior descriptions prices further gave way 2d. per 8lbs. The general top quotation was 4s 8d per 8lbs. We received about 2,000 short-horns, crosses, &c., from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland 180 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 160 oxen. We were fairly supplied with English, but extensively with foreign sheep, and the mutton trade ruled heavy. Prime Downs and

half-breeds supported last Monday's currency, the top quotation for mutton being 5s. 4d. to, in a few instances, 5s. 6d. per 8lbs; otherwise prices ruled in favour of the butcher, to the extent of 2d. per 8lbs. The lamb trade was very dull, at fully the late decline in prices. The finest breeds sold at 5s 8d per 8lbs. The demand for calves, the supply of which was moderate, was in a sluggish state, at late rates. Prime veal realised 4s 6d per 8lbs. Pigs moved off slowly on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 10
Second quality	3 4 3 8	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 4 3 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 0 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 4 8

Lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 8d.

Buckling calves, 21s to 30s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 12.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat are only moderate. Good and prime qualities move off steadily, and prices are well supported; otherwise, the trade rules slow, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 0 3 8
Prime large do.	3 10 4 2	Middling ditto	3 10 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 4 8
Large pork	3 10 4 6	Veal	3 6 4 2

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Aug. 13.

TEA.—The market has continued very inactive, without any material change in prices.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for most descriptions, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market there has been an active business doing, and late prices are supported.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for plantation Ceylon, and late quotations are current for good and fine qualities.

RICE.—The market has not been very brisk, fully late prices, however, have been demanded by holders.

SALTPEPER.—The dealings have been unimportant, good and fine qualities, however, maintain previous values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 10.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apricots, figs, and excellent greengage plums, new apples and pears, still come from the Continent. Several cargoes of West India pine have also arrived. Peas are plentiful and cheap. Grapes are abundant. Of strawberries the supply is now over; and with the exception of Morello, the same may be said of cherries. Broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes may be had in large quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, diseased. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Polargeniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,789 firkins butter, 1,404 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,492 casks butter, and 1,411 bales of bacon. The sale for Irish butter was slow, at little change in value. In foreign no particular alteration to notice. The bacon market keeps steady, supplies being moderate.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 12.—The supply of home-grown potatoes on sale here, since our last report, have been less extensive; nevertheless, most kinds have moved off slowly, but at the full prices of last week. The imports of foreign since our last have been confined to a few small parcels. Shaws are selling at from 60s to 70s, and Regents 75s to 100s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 12.—The reports from those districts of the hop plantations which are favoured with fine are most favourable, having made, with the recent hot weather, great progress; but on the low grounds in the Weald of Kent and Sussex, the bine appears exhausted and incapable of any further effort. On the whole the feeling is more in favour of the advanced duty of 110,000, being realised. Our market is very inactive, and prices must be quoted from 5s to 10s per cwt lower. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 65 bales from New York, and 6 from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 12.—Business in seeds remains quiet, without transactions of any amount. New trefoil does not attract attention. New rapeseed is rather firmer in value. Trifolium was more inquired for this morning, and is fully as dear.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 12.—Since our last report, there has been less inquiry for home-grown wool, at the late decline in the quotations. The supply on offer is only moderate, and holders, almost generally, are comparatively firm, notwithstanding that the inquiry for export to the continent is still much restricted.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 12.—Linseed oil is very firm, at 32s per cwt on the spot. For rape there is a good demand, at 42s 6d to 43s for foreign refined, and at 40s 6d to 41s for brown. Olive oils are dearer; but fine palm may be had at 43s per cwt. Coconut oils move off steadily, at late rates. Turpentine is lower in price, American spirits being quoted at 49s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Aug. 10.—All kinds of flax have sold steadily, at previous rates. In hemp, however, very limited business has been transacted, at about previous prices. For jute and coir goods there is a fair, but by no means active demand, at former currencies.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 12.—Market heavy, at a reduction on last day's rates. Stewarts 18s 9d, Hettons 18s 9d, Haswell 18s 9d, Kellie 17s 9d, Reepin Grange 17s 6d, Tees 18s 6d, Harton 17s, Belmont 16s 9d, Hartleys 16s 9d, Wylam 15s 6d, Tanfield 15s. Fresh arrivals, 126; left from last day, 18.—Total, 144.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 12.—Our market is dull, and in some instances have further declined. P.Y.C. is quoted, to-day, at 44s 9d to 45s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 5½d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks. 12517	Casks. 11717	Casks. 21525	Casks. 36681	Casks. 52192
	65s 0d	49s 0d	55s 0d	52s 0d	45s 9d
Price of Yellow Candle..	to	to	to	to	to
	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	52s 3d	46s 6d
Delivery last Week	1873	2816	1799	1893	3465
Ditto from the 1st of June..	16359	12345	11153	17981	16827
Arrived last Week	2580	804	963	2266	1481
Ditto from the 1st of June..	15791	16503	20597	27568	12258
Price of Town Tallow	66s 6d	50s 9d	55s 9d	55s 0d	49s 3d

Advertisements.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 32s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Office, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1 1855	1,370	£212,135
2 1856	970	163,184
3 1857	856	131,791
4 1858	802	137,237
5 1859	972	168,205
6 1860	1,152	189,634
Totals 6 years	6,122	£1,001,126

Thus the new business of 1859 exceeded the new business of 1858 by 170 Policies, assuring 30,978l., and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, assuring 20,429l.

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,020 New Policies, assuring 166,854l.

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,753l. 4s. 2d., a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Office, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the Expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears, that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the Shareholders, 422l. 12s., in addition to 117l. premiums received on Shares, and from the Mutual business, 7,410l. 1s. 1d. available for the Policy-holders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1½ per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1860, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the 422l. 12s. profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, 3,704l. 4s.; and that 3s. 4d. per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

Persons wishing to participate must enter prior to December 1, 1861.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
 Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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